The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6222.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW SHORT-ROUTE BETWEEN

THE

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.

It is scarcely one month since we placed on the market the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, Western Division, and the rapidity with which investors have absorbed the Loan has fully justified our expectations.

The Loan, which was originally for $5,500,000, is already assuming small proportions, and bids fair to be closed out at an early day. We introduced this Loan to the public with our full and cordial indorsement, knowing that it possessed merits rarely found in a railway loan, and that it *combined a high rate of interest with perfect security* for both principal and interest, as well as a profit in the future by the enhancement of the market value of the Bonds after the entire Loan was absorbed. The United States Government, through Congress, realizing the importance of this Road, granted the Company a LIBERAL LAND GRANT, AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO 1,600,000 ACRES.

The Company's lands are located in Kansas and Nebraska, where the soil is excellent for farming and all other purposes, and the section through which the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad runs *is known as the Garden Spot of the New West.* The prairie of Nebraska is exceedingly valuable, as its rolling formation affords a natural drainage for the surface water. *All the lands of the Company as well as the road and its equipments are pledged for the security of these bonds.* At the present market value of the lands the land grant would realize an amount considerably in excess of the entire bonded debt of the Company. By expressed stipulation the lands cannot be sold for less than $4 per acre. The trustees for the mortgage are directed to retire the bonds of the Company with the proceeds of the land sales, when the same can be purchased at or under 115. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8 per cent. bonds are selling at 112, and Michigan Central 8 per cent. bonds at 126, and there is every reason to believe that the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S 8 per cent. Gold Bonds *will eventually sell as high.* The operations of a liberal sinking fund under the land sales will accelerate the advance in the market price of these Bonds in the future. In regard to the road itself, it is only necessary to remark that the distance *from Fort Kearney on the Union Pacific to St. Joseph by the St. Joseph and Denver City Road is 80 miles shorter than via Omaha, while from Fort Kearney to New-York, via St. Louis, the saving is equal to 160 miles, and via Hannibal it is over 200 miles.* It will be seen, therefore, that the St. Joseph and Denver City Road forms what may be called *an air line between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It will form a great and important link in our railway system, and must divert to itself a very large portion of the traffic in freight and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific.* The line of the road is well populated, and in many parts densely so; an existing trade therefore awaits its completion. In the year 1860 Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the present Vice-President of the United States, recommended *St. Joseph,* on the Missouri River, *as the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad,* but the civil war prevented the building of that road on the very line now occupied by the St. Joseph and Denver City Company. The Eastern Division of the road is completed and in successful operation from St. Joseph to Marysville, a distance of 112 miles. The bonds of this division were closed out at 97½ by our firm, and have since *advanced to 102, and at any time since the bonds were all sold the holders have always had a ready market for the same at an advance upon their cost price.*

This early and remarkable success of a new railway loan is without a parallel, and we refer to it with the utmost satisfaction. We feel confident that the bonds of the Western Division will form no exception to those of the Eastern Division, but that when the loan is closed out all the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will advance and eventually stand as high as those of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Michigan Central—say 112 to 120. The Bonds, both principal and interest in Gold, are offered for the present at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Five-twenty bonds and all marketable securities will be received at their current market price, without commission, in payment for these bonds. *In exchanging the five-twenty bonds for those of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, the investor realizes 15 per cent. more on the principal and 3 per cent. gold in interest per annum more than by exchanging for the Government new 5 per cent. loan.* Expressage relating to the Loan will be free.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers,

No. 11 Wall-st.

THE GREAT CARPET TRICK.

The Real Cost of the Court-House Carpets---An Estimate by an Eminent Firm as to the Actual Quantity Required.

In the list of warrants signed and countersigned by Controller CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL, and paid to somebody or other, there appear charges for carpets, shades and curtains for the new Court-house to the amount of $673,752 49. It will be found on analyzing the warrants that the *carpets for the Court-house and offices alone* cost **$350,178 46.**

We have been favored with an estimate, prepared by one of the first houses in the City, of the sum for which the Court-house could be carpeted from basement to roof. This estimate has been prepared on not only a liberal, but an extravagant, scale—it is assumed that all the carpets are lined, although as a matter of fact we do not believe that the work has been done in that way. Where carpets are actually down on the floors, their value (new) has been estimated, and a measurement of them taken. In short, the following estimate is based upon actual inspection of the Court-house by competent business men, and any carpet-house in the City would, we believe, be very happy to take a contract for furnishing the entire place for $12,000.

COURT-HOUSE ESTIMATE FOR CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

GROUND FLOOR.

Surrogate Office, 225 square yards Oil-cloth at $1 50		
Surrogate Office, laying Oil-cloth at 10 cents	$337 50	
Private Office, not opened, say 50x25, 75 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	22 50	
Surrogate Court, not opened, say making 250 yards Carpet-lining at 15 cents	168 75	
Surrogate Court, not opened, say making 250 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	37 50	
Surrogate Court, not opened, making 325 yards Brussels Carpet-lining at 10 cents	562 50	
County Clerk's Office, 200 square yards Oil-cloth at $1 50	32 50	
Private Offices, not opened, say making 75 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	300 00	
Private Offices, not opened, making 75 yards Carpet-lining at 10 cents	168 75	
Private Offices, not opened, making 60 yards Carpet-lining at 15 cents	7 50	
Sheriff's Office, 375 yards Oil-cloth at $1 50	9 00	
Sheriff's Office, laying Oil-cloth at 10 cents	562 50	
Private Offices, not opened, say 35 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	37 50	
Private Offices, not opened, making 35 yards Brussels Carpet at 10 cents	78 75	
Private Offices, not opened, 30 yards Carpet-lining at 10 cents	3 50	
	3 00—	$2,331 75

SECOND FLOOR.

Supreme Court, 175 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50		
Circuit, Part II., 175 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50	$262 50	
Circuit, Part I., 45 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50	262 50	
Two Offices, 45 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50	67 50	
Judge's Office, 192 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50	67 50	
Supreme Court, 192 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50	288 00	
Total yards, 824	288 00	
Making 824 yards Tapestry Carpeting at 10 cents	—1,236 00	
Six hundred yards Lining at 15 cents	82 40	
Two hundred yards Cocoa Matting at $1 50	90 00	
Laying 200 yards Cocoa Matting at 10 cents	300 00	
	20 00	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Controller's Offices, 150 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50		
Supreme Court Clerk's Office, 150 yards Tapestry Carpeting at $1 50	$225 00	
Making 300 yards Tapestry Carpeting at 10 cents	225 00	
Two hundred and fifty yards Lining at 15 cents	30 00	
Controller's Office, 250 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	37 50	
Chamberlain's and County Clerk's Offices, 180 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25. Office adjoining, 250 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	1,530 00	
Making 680 yards Brussels Carpet at 10 cents		
Five hundred and fifty yards Lining at 15 cents	68 00	
Small Offices, 100 yards Brussels Carpet at $2 25	82 50	
Making 100 yards Brussels Carpet at 10 cents	225 00	
Lining	10 00	
Outside of Main Offices, Controller's Department, 300 square yards Oil-cloth at $1 50	10 00	
Laying 300 square yards Oil-cloth at 10 cents	450 00	
	30 00—	$4,651 40

THIRD FLOOR.

	Yards.		
Superior Court, Part I			
Superior Court, Part II	175		
General Term	175		
Offices	270		
Clerk's Office	90		
Judge's Private Office	200		
General Term, near Rotunda	200		
Opposite ditto	150		
Common Pleas, Special Term	150		
Clerks' Office	200		
Offices adjacent	100		
Ditto	45		
Trial Term, Part I	45		
Trial Term, Part II	275		
General Term	275		
Total, 2,625 yards Tapestry Carpet, at $1 50	275		
Making 2,625 yards Tapestry Carpet, at 10 cents	$3,937 50		
2,000 yards Lining, at 15 cents	262 50		
200 yards Cocoa Matting, at $1 50	300 00		
Laying 200 yards Cocoa Matting, at 10 cents	300 00		
75 yards Oil-cloth, at $1 50	20 00		
Laying 75 yards Oil-cloth, at cents	112 50		
100 Cocoa Brush Mats, say $500	7 50—$4,[illegible] 00		
Twelve small Jury-rooms, used for conference. Some of these are probably not used at all. But supposing that all are carpeted, the following is the estimate:		500 00—	$12,433 15
540 yards Tapestry Carpet, at $1 50			
Making ditto, at 10 cents		$810 00	
400 yards Lining for ditto		54 00	
		60 00—	
Grand total estimate			924 00
Amount actually charged to the tax-payers			$13,357 15
Due to the tax-payers for overcharge			$350,178 46
			$336,821 31

The question now arises, What became of the carpets represented by this $336,821 31? We cannot answer this. But Boss TWEED's son has just opened the Metropolitan Hotel, and we find the following description of the house in yesterday's *Sun*:

"The new furniture is gorgeous. Every room in the hotel has been completely renovated and redecorated, and entirely refurnished. The ladies' parlor is a perfect paradise. *Royal Wiltons and Axminsters cover the floors,* and gold and walnut furniture abounds. The bridal chambers on the third floor are marvels of elegance. *Axminster carpets of the softest tint cover the floors,* and in the bedroom is an elaborately-carved walnut bedstead of the Turkish pattern with furniture to match. The bridal suite consists of parlor, two bedrooms and two bath-rooms, all connecting. The furniture in each corresponds. The famous corner suites, which in WARREN LELAND's time were so popular, have been fitted up with an extravagance that seems almost incredible. The one on the second floor is furnished in mauve moquette, *with Wilton carpet and lambrequins to match.* That on the third floor is in blue satin and lace, *with the finest of Axminster on the floors.* The furniture in both these suites is a miracle of carving and gilding, and seems better fitted for a fairy palace than for a public hotel. Among those who congratulated the young proprietor were *Hon. O. W. Brennan,* Senator Norton, *Hon. Thomas C. Fields,* Judge Shandley, Alderman Mitchell, Wm. J. Florence, Howard Paul, Col. John R. Fellows, Hon. Michael J. Shandley, Hon. Eugene Durnin, Dr. Nealis, Hon. George Wilcox, of Troy, Capt. Walsh, Hon. James R. Robinson, Justice Dowling, Hon. R. D. Sharpe, HON. HENRY SMITH and others. A thousand of the young proprietor's guests assembled in the room and around the well-appointed tables. Champagne flowed like a mountain stream down a mill-race."

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Livingstone's Progress in the Interior of Africa.

The Arabs Friendly and Look on Him as a Resident.

More of the Austro-German Entente Cordiale.

M. Thiers Opposes the Report on Prolongation.

Progress of Cholera in Prussia and Yellow Fever in Charleston.

Latest Advices of Recent Marine Disasters.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Arabs Regard Him as a Resident—Progress of His Geographical Enterprise.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Dr. KIRK, of Zanzibar, writes that Dr. LIVINGSTONE is still in the country west of Tanganyika, and the Arabs there count him a resident. In that region no ill-feeling is manifested toward him. He is moving slowly but safely, and will leave no doubts in the geographical problem, whether Lake Tanganyika is the real head of the Nile, or if it empties by the Congo.

GERMANY.

The Entente Cordiale with Austria—Relations with France.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of today says that besides the coming visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to Salzburg, the Kaiser FRANCES JOSEPH will meet the Emperor WILLIAM in November at some point on the Rhine. The *National Zeitung* says that Count WALDERSEE has been recalled, and that Baron VON ARNIM replaces him as Chargé d'Affaires of Germany at Versailles. This, says the above-named journal, indicates that securer relations with France fortunately render it possible for Germany to dispense with a military watcher in that country.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the Minister of Works—Thiers and the Assembly.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—M. LAREY, the French Minister of Works, has resigned his portfolio. M. THIERS has promised the National Guards of Bordeaux that, as a token of appreciation of their services to the country, they shall be the last of the citizen army to be disbanded. It is said that the Comte DE CHAMBORD has disapproved of the seeking on the part of the Legitimists of a successor to M. THIERS. Several of the Paris papers have been prosecuted for publishing false news. The *Journal Des Débats* deplores the introduction of M. DUFAURE's amendment in the Assembly yesterday. The *Siècle* says that M. THIERS is opposed to the wording of the report of the Committee on the bill for the prolongation of his powers, and will speak against its adoption on Wednesday. The Deputies of the Extreme Left, the Right and the Left Centre, held meetings after Mondays sitting of the Assembly to deliberate as to their future conduct.

ITALY.

Disturbance in the Streets of Rome—One Man Killed and Many Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A violent demonstration took place in the streets of Rome on Monday. A drunken crowd, led by one TOGNETTI, a brother of the TOGNETTI who was beheaded, rushed through the streets, shouting against the priests, until it was dispersed by the soldiers. Several shots were exchanged, and one person was killed and many were wounded.

THE EPIDEMICS.

Deaths from Cholera at Konigsberg Last Week—The Yellow Fever.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—There were 329 deaths from cholera in Konigsberg during the week ending the 25th inst., including 127 children. No deaths have occurred from cholera at Dantzic during the last two days.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—All vessels from the islands of Cuba and Old and New Providence, are quarantined at Spanish ports to prevent the possible introduction of the yellow fever into the country.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29.—A few new cases of fever have been reported, and three of the cases previously reported have terminated fatally since yesterday. Large numbers of unacclimated persons have left the city. Opinions are still divided as to the probability of the disease assuming the proportions of an epidemic.

THE MOBILE EXPLOSION.

Thirty-five Bodies Recovered—Others Probably Beneath the Wreck.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 29.—The steamer *Fountain* brought over eleven dead bodies, this morning, from the wreck. This makes a total of thirty-five bodies recovered so far. It is feared that many more are still under the wreck. The excursionists were mainly composed of the working class, with their families. No well-known citizens are among the killed, except WILLIS G. MERRIWETHER, the cotton weigher. The following are among the killed:

Capt. Wm. Eaton, Mary and Ellen Quinlan, George Crosswell, J. Peterson, pilot, W. J. Prevost, Mrs. Mary Hannon, Mrs. Annie Ellward, Cornelia Dubroeo, Jacob Gussett, M. Powers, Eliza and Agnes Nicholas, Alexander Nicholas, Oscar Laurendine Octavia Bernard, Robert Anderson, M. E. Homer, Mrs. Picket and son, Wm. B. Coursin, Joseph L. Orient and Sarah McDonald.

Probable Action by the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The many recent disasters by the explosions of steam-boat boilers is exciting the gravest comment among steam-boat men and others in this city, including many of the officials of the Treasury Department, who have charge of matters pertaining to steam-boat machinery; and it seems apparent that one result of the deep feeling which exists will be the presentation of valuable suggestions respecting the law upon the subject when Congress meets in December.

No Bodies in the Wreck—The Vessel Greatly Shattered.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—The submarine diver of Mobile has thoroughly explored the sunken wreck of the steamer *Ocean Wave,* but failed to discover any bodies. He reports the boat terribly shattered by the explosion. The community is still greatly excited, and an investigation will be made to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the explosion. So far, the casualties are fifty-five—killed, twenty-nine, wounded, twenty-six. Many persons, believed to have been on board the *Ocean Wave* at the time of the explosion, are still missing. Three more of those wounded died this afternoon. The report of the death of WILLIS MERRIWETHER is incorrect.

THE STEAMER LODONA.

Survivors of the Wreck—Condition of the Vessel—Her Cargo Strewn Along the Coast.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 29.—Capt. HOVEY's son, the first and second officers, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, chief cook, one fireman and five seamen have been saved from the *Lodona.* There were thirty-three souls on board. The Captain, purser and nineteen others have been drowned. The *Ladona's* bow is partly out of water, but the vessel is considered a total wreck. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo.

DISASTERS IN BRITISH WATERS.

Wreck of a Steam-Tug—Six Lives Lost—A Steamer Run Down by the Allan Steamer Prussian.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The steam-tug *Osprey* has been lost off Dundee, and six persons were drowned. The Allan steam-ship *Prussian,* from Quebec, recently ran down the steamer *Aber,* in St. George's Channel. All on board are believed to have been taken off the vessel before she sunk, though that was the work of but a few minutes.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

A Schooner Sunk off the Connecticut Coast—An Exciting Scene.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 29.—On Sunday morning the schooner *Chas. D. Hallock,* of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. GEO. FRISBIE, left New-York loaded with 182 tons of coal, from Elizabethport, and bound for Portsmouth. All was fair, and she was making good time until about 4 P. M., when she was within about six miles of Faulkner's Island, the light bearing east half north, when she was brought up all standing, having struck something not laid down in the charts, but the high winds which prevailed soon drove her off, and sail was shortened, which eased her up. The excitement was great among the crew of six and one passenger, when upon examination nothing could be found of the damage, and on trying to find the depth of water in the hold, were alarmed when "four feet" was announced. The pumps were at once manned, but the water continued to gain fifteen inches per hour. The Captain then cut away the cabin floor, and found that the leak was under her quarter and gaining rapidly. Every exertion was used to get her into shoal water and she rounded to about three-quarters of a mile north-east of Faulkner's Island, the wind blowing a gale; but at 8½ o'clock she water-logged, and the Captain and crew abandoned her, saving nothing but the clothes on their backs, and in twenty minutes she sank in five fathoms of water. The vessel was built at Stony Brook, Long Island, and was over twenty years old, but was in good condition and perfectly seaworthy. She was not insured. It is supposed from the locality where the disaster occurred that she must have struck on the masts of a sunken vessel when in the trough of the heavy sea that was running.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Return of the Congress to St. John, N. B.—Departure of the Polaris Northward.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 29.—Capt. DAVENPORT, of the United States steamer *Congress,* reports this morning to the Navy Department from St. John, N. B., his return from Greenland. The *Congress* arrived at Discoe Aug. 10, seven days from St. John, and fifteen from New-York. The Arctic steamer *Polaris,* which sailed from New-London, Aug. 3, arrived at Discoe only six days in advance of the *Congress.* The cargo of coal, provisions, &c., was transferred safely from the *Congress* to the *Polaris,* and the latter sailed Poleward on the afternoon of Aug. 17, with bright prospects of an open season. The *Congress* left Discoe Aug. 19. The object of her voyage has been accomplished, and the instructions fully executed. The *Congress* may be expected at Boston on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Claims for Refunding Sugar Taxes—Payment Stopped of an Allowed Claim—Reargument—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Commissioner DOUGLASS, today, with the solicitors of the Revenue Bureau, heard arguments by CARROLL BREWSTER, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; Col. COLLIS, of Philadelphia, and Judge JOHNSON, of this City, in favor of two claims for the refunding of sugar taxes. The claims were some time ago allowed by Commissioner PLEASONTON without consulting his solicitor, or even a clerk in the office who had been familiar with the questions involved. The Revenue law when first framed laid a tax on the business of sugar refineries. A part of this business consists of changing sugar to molasses, and molasses to sugar, and it was claimed that these processes were not intended to be taxed, but it was decided that they should be, and all the Commissioners have so held, and some of them after extended investigation. Within a year or two there has been a modification of the law, so that the question is no longer in dispute, and the tax is still collected. The claimants attempt to show that the changing of molasses to sugar is not refining any more than is changing it to whisky, but refinement may if it does not usually take place in the process, and it has been decided, over and over again, the tax was properly and legally collected. The claims in the two cases in question amount to about $90,000. After Commissioner PLEASONTON allowed them, payment was stopped in the office of the Secretary, and that is the reason they are now up again. If they are paid, the gate is opened for about $2,000,000 to flow out of the Treasury. The decision will be rendered in a few days. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow issue a circular to the revenue officers of the country designed to stimulate them to increased vigilance and efficiency. The difficulties in the office during the last few months had a rather demoralizing effect on the whole service, as was shown at the time, but it is now speedily coming up to the grade of efficiency which characterized it till early in the Summer.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

The annual special report on immigration, with full information for emigrants relative to the prices and rentals of land, staple products, facilities of access to market, cost of farm stock, the kind of labor in demand in the Western and Southern States, and containing tables showing the average weekly wages paid in the several States for factory, mechanical and farm labor, the cost of provisions, groceries, dry goods and house-rent in the various manufacturing districts of the country, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, is being issued in a neat and convenient form from the Government Printing Office. The volume contains about 230 pages, and includes thirty-two States and two Territories in the scope of its inquiry and information. The tables are very full and explicit, and contain a mine of interesting and valuable facts for the statistician.

Dangers of the Stage—A Ballet Girl Burned in a Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—About 11 o'clock last evening, at the close of the pantomime of the "Fire Fiend," at the Howard Athenæum, Miss EMILY SMITH, one of the ballet girls, was standing in the wings, when her dress took fire from the fireworks on the stage. She ran out at the stage-door into the passage, where she was met by Mr. D. N. JONES, who at once put his hand over her mouth to prevent her from inhaling the flame, and there held it until, by the help of some other gentlemen, the fire was extinguished. The sufferer was carried into the Florence House and attended by Dr. JONES. Her injuries, which are chiefly on the face, arms and thighs, are painful but not serious, and it is hoped that she will be able to resume her position at the theatre in a few days.

AQUATIC.

Commencement of the Halifax Regatta—The Local Races—Withdrawal of the St. John Crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 29.—The weather is fine and cool. There is very little breeze, hardly sufficient for the yachts. There was only one entry for the first race, for Provincial coasting and fishing vessels of fifty tons; for the second race, and same class of vessels of from twenty to fifty tons, there were eleven entries. The vessels started about 9 o'clock. There were five races in all for the above kind of vessels. The races today are of a local character, and possess little interest. The city is crowded.

The Paris crew have backed out of the great four-oared race which takes place to-morrow. After having tried the course they have concluded that the water is unsuitable for their boat, and so informed Col. SCOTT at an interview this afternoon, and declined to enter the contest. Their entry was made by telegraph, and they will be required to pay the entrance-fee of $100. They now propose to stay out of the race, and to challenge the winning crew for the same amount of stakes, the contest to take place in smooth water and no other. Their action in this affair has created the most profound disgust among the other crews and the people generally. The feeling against the St. John crew was not the most pleasant on account of the bombastic talk they made about the match on the Kennebeccasis and the shabby treatment of the Renforth crew, and this new freak has set everybody but their own people against them.

The Put-in Bay Regatta—The Entries Being Rapidly Made.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The following yachts have been entered for the regatta at Put-in Bay: *Collins, Fleetwing, Lalla Rookh, Phaon, K. C. Barker* and *Coral,* of Detroit; *Phantom* and *Mystic,* of Cleveland; *Ida Mary* and *Ogontz,* of Put-in Bay; *Restless,* of Sandusky; *Sportsman* and *Peerless,* of Toledo. Five Canadian yachts attending the regatta will enter upon their arrival at Put-in Bay, on the 5th of September, the day before the race.

The Saratoga International Regatta—The Entries for the Four-Oared Race.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Up to this date there have been fifteen entries for the Saratoga International regatta—five for the four-oared race and ten for the single-scull race. The following are the crews entered for the former race: The WARD brothers, (four,) of Newburg; the Biglin crew, the McKee crew, the Tyne crew, of England, and the Taylor and Winship crew, of England. Those entered for the single-scull race are John Biglin, Joseph Kaye and Henry Coulter, of the Biglin crew; Ellis Ward, of the Ward Brothers' crew; Messrs. Bright, Kelly, Chambers and Percy, of the Tyne crew; Joseph H. Sadler and Robert Bagnall, of the Taylor and Winship crew, of England. It has not yet been determined on which days the respective races will take place. The entries will be closed on Thursday, 31st inst.

The Village of Conesus, N. Y., Destroyed by Fire.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 29.—Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a barn in the village of Conesus, (Round Pie Station,) owned by Mr. HERRICK, was struck by lightning, set on fire and consumed. The flames spread to adjoining buildings, and shortly the barns and hotel of Mr. BALDWIN, the barn of Mr. GILBERT, the stores of MILLS & Co., Capt. SNYDER, and harness-shop of Mr. VINCENT were destroyed, together with a hay-press and scales—owner's name not learned. But few contents of the burned buildings were saved. There were ten buildings in all burned, sweeping away nearly the whole business portion of the village. The aggregate loss is estimated at $10,000. MILLS & Co. have an insurance of $3,300, and Mr. BALDWIN of $1,800.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Capt. J. THEODORE ADAMS, a dry-goods clerk in Memphis, Tenn., was killed yesterday by J. W. S. BROWNE, a pressman, whose daughter ADAMS had seduced and refused to marry. ADAMS was crouching under the counter when BROWNE fired with a shot-gun, the charge taking effect in his right leg, the only one he had, having lost the other in Petersburg, Va. He lived about three hours.

JOHN CLARY was found in the streets of Washington, on Monday night, with a wound in his throat over four inches in length. He declined to give any information as to the cause of his injuries. His wound was dressed and he was sent home.

The National Union for the Suppression of Intemperance in England met yesterday in St. James Hall, London, and steps were taken toward securing amendments to the beneficial laws which will advance the cause of temperance.

The jury in the case of SAMUEL J. HOLLEY, late Collector of Buffalo, charged with malfeasance in office, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. A motion in arrest of judgment will be made today.

The Swedish Minister of War has submitted to the Chambers a scheme for the reorganization of the Swedish Army. The system of conscription is to be retained, and the soldiers are to be paid 100 thalers per annum.

The extension of the South-side Railroad from Patchogue to Port Jefferson, on the north side of Long Island, is taking shape. The distance is only thirteen miles through an absolutely level country.

The Universalist State Convention was held in Syracuse yesterday, when a new constitution was adopted, and E. W. CROWELL was elected President and CHARLES FLHURER Secretary.

The keel of the first iron steam-ship for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's line to Liverpool, has been laid on Petty's Island. The keel for the second will be laid immediately at the same place.

O. F. PAPY, a dentist, was arrested yesterday and brought to Boston for a theft of jewelry at Fisherville, Mass. He is said to hail from New-York and to be a desperate character.

An explosion of petroleum occurred on Monday night, on board a vessel at Penzance, England, and the vessel destroyed. Two persons were killed.

The jury in the case of ELBRIDGE W. REED, of Medway, Me., tried for the murder of JOHN RAY, in September last, returned a verdict today of "murder in the first degree."

The mill corner of Chestnut and Thirty-first streets, Philadelphia, belonging to the Parrish estate, was burned yesterday morning; loss, $20,000.

THOMAS SCULLY knocked JAMES KILDAY into a kettle of boiling fat, in Roxbury, Mass., on Monday, while fighting. KILDAY will probably die. SCULLY has been arrested.

It is said that since the annexation of Strasbourg to Germany, 23,000 of the inhabitants of that city have emigrated to France and America.

DR. A. G. THOMAS, late of Georgia, has been elected Professor of Greek in the North-western Christian University at Indianapolis, Ind.

The President has appointed FRANK WELCH, of Nebraska, to be register of the land-office at West Point, Nebraska.

STEPHEN J. W. TABER, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, is authorized to perform the duties of the absent acting Fifth Auditor.

JOHN IRWIN, who murdered his son-in-law, SAMUEL VAN ORDEN, was arrested at East St. Louis on Monday.

SPENCER PETTIS, an alleged forger, had a preliminary examination, yesterday, in Boston, and was held for trial in default of $8,000 bail.

The schooner *George M. Able,* of Cleveland, came ashore at Point Burwell, Ontario, yesterday, and is going to pieces fast.

The Paris *Journal* has been prosecuted for publishing false news.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

The Certification of a Check for $56,375 Forged.

More "Raising" of Checks by Adroit Swindlers—A Young Broker Irretrievably Ruined.

Yesterday afternoon the intelligence of one of those bold operations for which scoundrels, who congregate and do business in the vicinity of Wall-street are noted, burst upon the bankers and brokers, and for a time caused the most intense excitement on the street. The story, which was in everybody's mouth, was far from the true one, and it was not without considerable difficulty that the real facts could be obtained, for not only was the victim of the swindler incapacitated, by excitement over his loss, from giving an intelligible account of the transaction, but even the Police detectives were so nonplussed that they scarcely knew what to do. The sum of $50,000 in gold had been obtained on a forged check, and the swindler had twenty minutes the start of the officers who were notified of the transaction. It is needless to say that he has made good his escape, though he was "well known to the detectives who are employed to guard the street."

The house of R. M. HARRIS & Co. is located in the basement of No. 26 Broad-street, near the corner of Exchange-place. The firm consists of R. M. HARRIS, against whom no breath of suspicion has yet been raised, and who is a broker in good standing in the Stock Exchange, and VAN SAUN, who is represented as a wealthy gentleman residing at Riverdale, N. Y. ABRAHAM VAN SAUN, the son of the latter, has been on the "street" for some years, but somehow never seemed to succeed, as he is represented as being continually involved in trouble, and on one or two occasions has failed in business. It is said that as he was unable to settle with his creditors in such a manner as to comply with the rigid rules which are enforced by the Stock Exchange in the case of delinquents, he was debarred from again engaging in business as a broker, and was forced to take a position as clerk in the house of R. M. HARRIS & Co., of which, as above stated, his father was a member. It would appear, however, that young VAN SAUN did a commission business on his own account occasionally, whenever he could find a customer, and in this way has dabbled not a little in stocks. A day or two ago he applied to FREDERICK H. SMITH, a young broker, doing business at No. 38 Broad-street, stating that he was commissioned to buy about $150,000 gold for MARVIN BROS., and asked SMITH to furnish it for him. SMITH objected to dealing in such large sums with a man who was simply doing a commission business, and VAN SAUN compromised by agreeing to take $50,000 gold yesterday, for which he would give him (SMITH) a certified check for $56,375—at the rate of 112¾ for gold. Yesterday afternoon, about 2½ o'clock, VAN SAUN presented himself at the office of SMITH, and stated that he would take the gold, as he wanted it immediately, ex-clearing-house—for at that time it was too late to pass it through the Gold Exchange Bank. He presented a check for $56,375, (currency,) drawn on the Continental National Bank and, signed "C. M. HARRIS & Co.," but upon Mr. SMITH's demanding that it be certified VAN SAUN said that he would procure the certification and departed with it, returning in about five minutes with the check bearing what purported to be the certification of Mr. TIMPSON, the paying teller of the Continental Bank. Mr. SMITH at once paid over to VAN SAUN a check drawn by MORTON, BLISS & Co., on the Bank of New-York, for $20,000, to the order of EAMES & MOORE, which was by them indorsed, and $30,000 in gold certificates. VAN SAUN seized the $50,000, rushed out of the office, and at once proceeded to the Bank of New-York, where he had his indorsement identified, and then rushed out of the bank. It is supposed that he obtained the gold on this check immediately, as he could do readily from any broker who happened to have that amount lying loose in his drawer, and at once made tracks with his $50,000 in gold for parts unknown.

Meanwhile Mr. SMITH, instead of depositing the check in his bank for collection, as VAN SAUN doubtless supposed he would do, and which, had he done so, would have delayed the discovery of the forgery until today, proceeded directly to the Continental National Bank with the check. Upon presenting it at the counter the certification was declared to be a clumsy forgery. The feelings of Mr. SMITH can better be imagined than described. He had been robbed of an amount which was sufficient to ruin his business, and he saw little prospect of regaining any portion of it. Almost distracted he hastened to the office of C. M. HARRIS & Co., only to find that ABRAHAM VAN SAUN had fled. He then consulted Detective GEORGE ELDER, who was in the vicinity, and, briefly placing in his hands the facts, left him to work the case up, relying upon his well-known skill in such matters. The news was sent to Police Head-quarters by Capt. ULMANN, of the First Precinct, and every means possible was adopted to secure the criminal. But it is feared that his plans for escape were too well laid, and that he is now far beyond the reach of justice.

It is said that after the discovery of the forged check, one of the officers engaged in the case found a counterfeit stamp of the teller of the Continental Bank in VAN SAUN's desk. It is also stated that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, VAN SAUN presented at the counter of the Continental Bank, a check for $23, which he wished to have certified, stating at the same time that he desired to send it to the country, to his wife. The check was, of course, certified. It is suspected that VAN SAUN used this certification as a copy to the one he made on the check for $56 375, employing the counterfeit stamp to aid him. The signature of Mr. TIMPSON, the teller, is a very bold one, and not easily imitated, hence the promptness with which the forgery was discovered when presented to the notice of the officers of the bank.

VAN SAUN has a wife, who is said to be devoted to him, and two interesting children. He has been living in excellent style at Riverdale, a village on the Hudson River Railroad, just above Spuyten Duyvil, and was supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. One story which was current on the street yesterday, and which may be entitled to credence, is that he has been rather closely identified with parties who have been engaged in the disposition of stolen bonds. Some brokers did not hesitate to say that VAN SAUN's character had not been good for a long time, and that he had been before engaged in irregular transactions, for one of which he was suspended from the Gold Board. Some of the most respectable brokers of the street state that VAN SAUN's character is decidedly bad, and that they have refused to do business with him. It is said that during yesterday afternoon a check on the Continental National Bank for $200, signed by VAN SAUN, was returned to the office of C. M. HARRIS & Co. as worthless.

A Series of Forgeries.

While the story of VAN SAUN's forgery was being related on the street, there came a statement that forged certificates of deposit, drawn by JOHN J. CISCO & Co., were in circulation. After careful inquiry, it appeared that on the extra list a man calling himself JOHN R. PORTER, went to the office of Messrs. CISCO & Co. and deposited $104, taking a certificate therefore, and stating that he wanted to send it away, and adopted that form in preference to using a certified check. On the next day he called again and deposited $1,250, for which he took another certificate, and on the next day he deposited $100, making $1,354. Yesterday morning there was presented at the counter of Messrs. CISCO & Co. a certificate of deposit purporting to be for $17,500 in favor of JOHN R. PORTER, who had indorsed it over to P. COX. An examination of the certificate revealed the fact that it had been "raised," and that, too, in a very skillful manner. The certificate came to CLARK, DODGE & Co., in the regular course of business, from LEWIS JOHNSON & Co., at Washington, but whether or not it had been paid by Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co's. correspondent, in Washington, was not ascertained. Very soon after Messrs. CISCO & Co. received a telegram from the First National Bank of Washington, inquiring if a certificate for $42,000 in favor of JOHN R. PORTER was all right; and immediately after came another telegram from the Metropolitan Bank of Washington, inquiring if a certificate of $43,000 was all right. Prompt answers were given to these inquiries, but it cannot be ascertained until today whether the certificates have been cashed in Washington or not. In any event Messrs. CISCO & Co. lose nothing, but, on the other hand, are possessed of $1,354 which may never be called for, especially if the man calling himself JOHN R. PORTER has committed the forgeries.

Fixing the Responsibility.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a jury under Coroner WHITEHALL, found that "GEORGE JACKSON, of No. 64 Leonard-street, came to his death in consequence of injuries resulting from a kerosene lamp explosion, the oil of which is manufactured by Messrs. McGOY, CULLEN & KING, who are therefore responsible for his death, as the oil was entirely unfit for use." The papers have been given to the District-Attorney.

Alleged Abduction.

A case came up yesterday in the Superior Court, in which Capt. WAITS, of the ship *Martha A. McNeill*, was charged with having carried, against her will, to Thomaston, Me., a young German girl who had come to this port from Bremen in his vessel. The Captain appeared to be greatly surprised at the charge, and said that she had gone there with his wife as a servant, and, to all appearances, willingly. It was, however, alleged that she had written a letter stating that they would not allow her to leave Thomaston, but on an offer on the part of the defense to bring her here within two weeks, the case was adjourned until the end of that time.

THE RECENT STORMS.

Great Damage Done in New-York State—Barns Burned by Lightning—Hotels and Dwellings shattered—Bridges Carried Away.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

For the past week this section of country has been visited with storms of unwonted severity, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The damage done by the latter is immense. In this immediate vicinity many barns and dwellings have been struck. At Sackett's Pond, below this village, the barn of CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, together with all its contents, was destroyed, and he thus loses the whole of his year's hay and wheat crops, value $2,000. The Huguenot Springs House, between here and Port Jervis, on the Monticello Railroad, was struck during one of the severest storms. This is a favorite summer resort, and was filled with city boarders, many of whom were greatly affected by the shock—several being rendered senseless, but none fatally injured. The house was considerably shattered. A barn belonging to JOHN GRAHAM, in the town of Liberty, was also struck and destroyed with its contents. Loss, $1,000.

Lightning struck eighteen telegraph poles on the line between here and Middletown, badly shattering some of them. The town of Bethel, in this county, has never been visited by such tremendous storms as during the past week. Bridges were swept away, and the Bethel turnpike badly washed away. Several barns were struck by lightning, and in every instance destroyed with their contents. During one of the storms a high wind also prevailed, doing much damage to corn-fields, fruit-trees, fences, &c. The houses of WM. J. POTTS and C. KNAPP were struck by lightning, but were not set on fire.

In Orange County the reports of lightning are also very damaging. At Pine Island the barn of WALTER S. HOWELL was struck, a valuable horse killed, and the building, with its contents, scattered over the ground. SAMUEL GALL's lumber and coal yard was struck, and a horse standing beneath a shed, killed. A team of horses were rendered insensible, but were restored. Two blooded cows, belonging to DANIEL O'CALAHAN, of Greenville, were instantly killed while standing under a tree. The house of JOHN WIGGINS at Otisville, was struck by lightning, the shaft descending the chimney and tearing up the flooring. A lady, named FORCE was rendered insensible, and has not as yet fully recovered from the effects of the shock. The marks where the lightning scorched her body from head to foot are plainly visible. A dog, lying at her feet, was instantly killed.

Several houses were struck in Port Jervis and vicinity, but no one was injured. In Wayne County, Pennsylvania, the lightning played great havoc with barns. Fourteen of these buildings, in different parts of the county, have been struck, and some of them consumed. The loss is estimated at not less than $7,000. The most noticeable of these occurrences is that of the barn of WILLIAM CAWRSE, of Preston Township. This contained a large amount of hay and grain and valuable stock, all of which were destroyed. At the same time two horses and a colt belonging to Mr. CAWRSE's father, and a cow and heifer, the property of J. L. SHERWOOD, all in the same neighborhood, were killed by a shaft of lightning while standing in an open field. In Honesdale the house of A. G. FORBES was shattered by a bolt, and his wife, who was ironing, rendered insensible. Her clothing was nearly all burned off her, and the shingles torn off the roof. Lightning passed down the rod on the steeple of the Presbyterian Church, at short intervals for fifteen minutes, entering the ground, but doing no damage.

In Sussex County, New-Jersey, the same story of unprecedented visitations of lightning is told. In Beemerville, the dwelling-house of Mr. JOHN HAGGERTY was struck, the fluid passing from the peek of the roof down the rafters, thence down the corner post, taking off a sliver the whole distance about four inches thick, and as smooth as if it had been plained. It scattered the cornice and weather-boards over the yard, threw the ceiling and wall-plaster across the room, and shattered almost every movable thing. A cherry tree near by was struck and divided into four equal parts. A wire clothes line, connected with this tree and the house of DANIEL KIMBLE, carried the fluid to the latter, but did no damage further than knocking off the weather-boards from one side and shocking a hired girl considerably. The house of CORNELIUS DEMOREST, near Lafayette, was set on fire and partially destroyed. Several barns have been destroyed, one belonging to JOHN DORAN, in Dickertown. A horse of WALLACE TITTSWORTH, in the same place, was killed. Many trees were struck and live stock in pasture killed.

In Delaware County the lightning was very severe. Two cows were killed in the barn-yard of WARREN WILLIS, and Mr. WILLIS himself so badly injured as to be insensible some hours. In the vicinity of Masonville, Guilford and Sidney, rain fell like a deluge, and great damage was done to bridges and roads. A railroad bridge, near the Midland junction at Sidney was swept away. Mr. BENJAMIN MYEN sustained a loss from lightning of $1,000—his barn being destroyed. The house of JAMES POMEROY, near Sidney, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, none of the family being injured. The barn was near the house, and but for the heavy rain would have been destroyed also. Loss, $2,000. The barn of BAYARD VAN BUSKIRK, of Hopewell, N. J., was struck and destroyed, with all its contents, involving a loss of $4,000. Near Cloud Hill, the barn, corn-house and other outbuildings of ABRAM YOUNG were destroyed. Loss very heavy.

The total loss to the section of country from which the above reports come cannot fall short of $12,000—probably the most disastrous result from lightning ever known in the same area.

The village of Big Flats, N. Y., was thrown into great excitement on Saturday by the visit of a cyclone, the amount of damage of which was rendered comparatively small only by favorable circumstances. Rain had been falling during the day, and about 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, a stiff breeze commenced blowing, or rather coming in great puffs at regular intervals. These became more frequent, and at about 6 o'clock a great commotion was noticed at the foot of Fish Hill, about half or three-quarters of a mile below the Mountain House. A noise like the distant roar of breakers was heard, and soon a huge whirlwind was seen rapidly forming. It seemed to stand still a moment, with branches of trees and other things whirling swiftly around in it, and then started in the direction of the hotel. Great hickory-trees were twisted off in its course like pipe-stems, and some carried along with it in its course. Between where the whirlwind started and the Mountain House is the Chemung River, and when the approaching body of wind—which appeared like a leaden cloud, struck the water, it threw it hundreds of feet in the air, and clove a complete passage across the river; the noise of the wind, as it whirled furiously around, and the cracking of branches and falling of trees formed a most terrible scene, and the inmates of the hotel were nealy crazed with fright, and ran about from one room to another to seek refuge from the coming danger. The whirlwind did not strike the house broadside, but took off the roof on one side, and raised a wing of the hotel, and carried it several feet from its foundation. Several servants were in this portion of the house, and fled from it in consternation to the mountain. A large barn, in which a number of men had taken refuge with teams, was raised bodily, and moved quite a distance. The roof was entirely torn off, and raised 100 feet up the mountain, at the foot of which the barn and house stand. The men in the barn ran out when the barn was carried off, and two of them were immediately knocked down by a branch of a tree that was whirling around with the wind. They were not seriously hurt. The horses in the barn were rescued from the *débris* with very little injury. Whether the mountain broke the force of the whirlwind, or whether its fury was spent when it reached this point, it whirled up the mountain and ceased.

Branches of trees, shingles, boards, clothing and other articles have been picked up several miles away from the scene of the wind-storm. *Débris* of all kinds is scattered promiscuously about here. The loss is comparatively slight, as the hotel and barn were the only buildings that stood in the way of the wind. If it had taken another course it would have swept over the village, and the consequences would doubtless have been fearful. The people here congratulated themselves on a fortunate escape.

On Friday night the Good Templars' Society at Clifton, Susquehanna County, Penn., were dedicating a new hall during a heavy thunder-storm. The ceremonies had just commenced, when a bolt entered the building, instantly killing THOS. JONES, a boy ten years old, and rendering WM. JONES, father of the boy, WILLIAM ANTHONY, DANIEL EVANS, of Gibson, Penn., SAMUEL OWENS and ISAAC BREESE insensible. There were many people present, and the fluid passed through the hall, not a person in the room escaping a shock, of more or less severity. The five men were immediately placed under medical treatment, but it was many hours before they manifested signs of life. The same night, a stranger was killed by lightning, at Friendship, this county, while standing under a tall tree which was struck. He was a man about fifty years of age.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Mrs. APPELONIA THREEDOUBLE appeared as plaintiff in a Louisville Court recently.

Congressman BURTON C. COOK, of Illinois, has resigned to accept the position of Solicitor of the Chicago and North-western Railroad.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, has declared that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is its unanimous choice as candidate for Governor.

An alderman in Evansville, Ind., has been sued for $400, said to have been received by him as interest on public money in his charge.

A singular ebb and flow of the tide at intervals of fifteen minutes in New-Bedford harbor on Friday last is spoken of by the newspapers of that city.

Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, who did much for the Hartford public park, has written a letter warmly advising against placing the new State Capitol in it.

A Wisconsin family contains three sons, now aged sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-six years, whose birthday anniversaries all fall on the 18th of August.

A Western woman who carelessly wrapped a pie in some poisoned fly-paper, nearly caused the death of the poor neighbor whom she charitably wished to gratify.

The contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, it is said, will be close, lying between Gen. C. C. WASHBURN and Hon. WILLIAM E. SMITH.

The Republicans and Reform Democrats of York County, Pennsylvania, are uniting against a corrupt Democratic Ring which has had control in the county for many years.

JOSEPH LIBBY, who for more than thirty years was a teacher in the public schools of Portland, Me., died on Sunday, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The long drougth in Rochester and vicinity was most thoroughly broken by the rain on Saturday and Sunday, greatly to the joy of the farmers, especially.

It is alleged that the wife of a wealthy resident of Albany has sued for divorce, charging him with adultery with seven women—three in Albany and four in Schenectady.

A collection of coal fossils is being made at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Scranton, Penn., and is already quite valuable. It is remarkable that such a collection was not begun years ago.

An Illinois girl who lost a portion of her scalp by her hair becoming entangled in some machinery, had it refitted to her head, and it has grown on as good as ever. This is stated on the authority of a Chicago paper.

Encouraging reports of Republican prospects in Maine continue to be sent out from that State. The canvass is still very quiet, and the Portland *Press* indignantly denies that there are any dissensions among Republicans in any of the counties.

A Chicago policeman discovered a house on fire a few nights ago, and went off to give an alarm. This effected, he returned to arouse the family. Meanwhile a woman had been suffocated and her husband and little child dreadfully burned.

A switchman on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Bridgeport, Penn., has been in the service of the Company thirty-four years, and though now nearly eighty years old is daily at his post. It is time that man was retired on a pension.

The sincere temperance organizations in Pennsylvania, are most earnest in their denunciation of the nomination by a few disappointed politicians of temperance candidates for State officers, as uncalled for, unauthorized, and calculated to injure the cause of temperance.

A little girl in Sardinia, Erie County, who recently merely saw a mad dog killed, has since been attacked at intervals with symptoms very similar to those of hydrophobia, except that during the intervals she eats easily and drinks water as freely as ever. It is not thought that she has ever been bitten by a mad dog.

OLIVER D. SEYMOUR, Jr., of Hartford, died in Charleston, S. C., on Monday morning, of yellow fever. His father, telegraphing the fact from Florence, S. C., says that he himself is not permitted to enter Charleston, as communication with the city is cut off on account of the fever.

Mr. B. FREEMAN SCHERMERHORN, an old resident of Schenectady, made the closing prayer at a religious meeting in that city on Friday evening last. A hymn was then sung, and as the people turned to leave the church it was discovered that he was dying. Before he could be removed from the pew he was dead.

A Wilmington married couple, intent on divorce, made all the arrangements amicably until it came to a division of the spoons. The wife claimed the entire 'ot, the husband wanted one-half, and the dispute waxed so warm that for a time it seemed as if it would be quite impossible for them to agree upon any terms of separation after all.

Southern papers are republishing the verdict found by the Coroner's jury in Alexandria, Va., in 1861, in the case of "the heroic JAMES W. JACKSON," who, as they say, "was slain in his house by the Federal troops after he had shot Col. ELLSWORTH for presuming to invade the sanctity of his premises."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Friday last speaks less confidently of the reunion of the factions of the Republican Party in that city, and says that the feud is just as bitter, and the leaders are just as implacable as ever—the leaders even seeming to prefer that a third party should carry off the prize than that the opposition faction should succeed.

Boston is making great preparations for the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument on the Common on the 18th of September. All the organizations of the First Brigade of the State Militia have tendered their services, and all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State have been invited to be present.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL, in a note to Gen. WILLIAM S. KING, Postmaster of Boston, says that a renewed careful examination into all the charges made against him by former employes has shown that they were wholly unjust, and that his office today stands deservedly high with all the branches of the Department. Copies of the false charges were sent to many business men throughout the country.

California Republican papers are now telling the members of the party that overconfidence may lose them the State; that if they work zealously the cause is won; if not, they will be caught napping, as the Democrats are working quietly and vigorously. The Sacramento *Union* notes one very encouraging and gratifying characteristic of the campaign—that very little money is being used.

A young wife in Detroit, Mich., was discovered, three days after her marriage, to be a victim of kleptomania. She confessed to her husband, what he had never suspected, though he had known her for years, that she could not resist the temptation to steal whatever was before her. Subsequently she disappeared and, it is feared, has committed suicide. She had even stolen many things of not the slightest value to her, such as empty cans and bottles.

JOHN NEVELL, who has been arrested in Edmonton, Ky., on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, is thus described by a correspondent: "He is about six feet high, with dark hair and blue eyes; he has a low forehead, with the mass of brains in the back part of his head; his chin is long like a meat-ax; his side-head over the ears is very large, while the end of his nose is turned up. He has a kind of sarcastic laugh about him, and seems to be undaunted. He is about twenty-five years old, and of good family."

The *Journal of Commerce*, of Milwaukee, Wis., a thoroughly wide-awake and enterprising weekly newspaper, has recently added to its force of publishers and editors HENRY A. CHITTENDEN, Jr., formerly one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Union*, and more recently of the New-York *Standard*. He is a talented writer, and a hard worker, whose services will add much to the interest and value of the journal with which he has become associated.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana, had a bitter debate at a special meeting a week ago on a resolution to call together the Democracy of the State in general Convention, with the view of reorganizing the party and making preparations for the next general election. As a compromise it was finally voted that the Committee should again be called together to decide the matter in New-Orleans, in November next, the country members of the Committee being previously notified in a special manner of the object of the meeting, and particularly requested to be present.

Hon. VIRGIL DELPHINI PARRIS, who is one of those old-fashioned Democrats down in Maine who would as soon think of flying as of accepting the amendments as dead issues, advertises that he has "*several* National Banners which floated over the blood-stained deck of that world-renowned ship of our navy, the *Constitution*, in her victorious engagements with the British cruisers in the War of 1812," and that he will give one of them to the town or organized plantation in Maine "that shall make for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the next annual election the greatest per cent. net gain on the vote given for the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1868."

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* of Monday is more hopeful of the defeat of the Constitutional Convention, actual returns from twenty-four counties (not all complete) footing up 3,835 against the Convention and 2,036 in its favor. The Wheeling *Register*, however, thinks the Convention is called, although the majority will be less than 1,000 votes. The vote in the State is very small, which may be partly owing to the fact that the people have been called out to three special elections this year. They voted on the Flick Amendment last March, a railroad subscription called them to the polls again in May, and last Thursday they were called out for the third time.

The authorities of Wilmington, N. C., have announced that no person arriving directly from Charleston during the prevalence of the epidemic will be allowed to stop within the corporate limits of that city, and that no person who visits Charleston from that city will be allowed to return during the continuance of the fever. And on Sunday the Mayor sent a letter to the pastors of the several churches, in which he said that, he had been officially informed by the Mayor of Charleston that yellow fever is prevalent in that city and has become epidemic, and, believing in an overruling Providence that governs all things, he requested them to ask their congregations to unite in prayer to Almighty God that their own city might be spared the ravages of this terrible disease.

The Health Officer of Perth Amboy to the Health Officer of New-York Greeting.

PORT OF PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 26, 1871.

To Dr. Carnochan:

MY DEAR DOCTOR: What is the matter with you? What hurts you? Who has been scrouging you? I see you have more than half a page of the New-York *Sun* of yesterday to bleach you, and, in the NEW-YORK TIMES, a resolution offered by you was passed by the Board of Health, to prevent vessels and cargoes going from the City of Perth Amboy to New-York. A few days ago your whitewasher informed the public, too, that I had sent some samples of yellow fever to your City. But, by the "Health Inspector's report, after a strict examination," it seems the so-called cases were intermittent fever. Perhaps another inspection will discover no fever at all, but only a sailor's "spree on shore." Perhaps a malicious fever, as at Governor's Island last Summer.

Now, my dear doctor, are you the only competent Health Officer north of Cape Henlopen, or am I the only incompetent one? Are not New-Jersey Quarantine laws as adequate to the protection of health as New-York laws? And what difference can you make between sailors arriving at Perth Amboy and Philadelphia from foreign ports, and then going to New-York on the day of their discharge from quarantine?

I think you are guilty of a slander on the Health authorities of this place, and so are all the papers who publish the *canards* for you, and perhaps I shall make it a personal matter, and prosecute you and them for damages. I can certainly make it appear that the vast number of three vessels have arrived at this port this season, which would have gone to New-York but for Quarantine exactions of that port. That their Quarantine fees here, all told, will reach the enormous amount of $75, and another one might arrive this season which would, if prevented coming here by your publications, be a damage to this city and to me of as much as $25! Not all profit, of course, for the State of New-Jersey don't furnish a tug nor a skiff to board vessels, nor the materials for fumigation, nor pay one cent for anything connected with the business, except to print the law in the statute-books, nor does the City of Perth Amboy. The Health Officer pays his own expenses out of his enormous fees above stated.

I see you have about 6,000 vessels to visit in a year. What an awful duty that must be. But you have some help and can do it by steam, while I have to take a row-boat. That is something in your favor. Then you have larger fees than I. You get $15 for fumigating, and I get only $5. Probably the State finds you materials, and I find my own, which is rather in your favor. But it is a terrible loss you sustain in three or four vessels coming to this port to avoid your Quarantine. I don't mean the $25 which we get, for that is not much, you know, but the thousand dollar or more which you don't get on Quarantine law outside of Quarantine necessity. That is kept in the pockets of the consignees and owners of cargoes, and masters of vessels who had a right to get it, but have no right to keep it, you know, after they drop their anchor inside of Sandy Hook. Suppose we make up, Doctor, and divide our fees. I'll give you half of mine for one-quarter of yours, being as you have a bigger city to look after, and a Board of Health to divide with, who wants more money than mine. That will save your worrying about the loss you sustain in not getting what don't belong to you; for you will get half of my fees, which don't belong to you, and I shall get only a quarter of your fees, which also don't belong to you, and of course you will be the gainer. Yours, as ever,

SOLOMON ANDREWS,
Health Officer.

The Shanty Death Investigation.

Further testimony was taken, yesterday, in the Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the death of MARGARET GERRY, who died from the effects of a gangrenous wound said to have been inflicted by ANN FOLEY, with whom she quarreled some time ago. The husband, JOHN GERRY, who resides at No. 408 West Thirty-eighth-street, testified that deceased was in the habit of drinking occasionally. On the night of the 6th of August he went to bed early, and in the morning was told by his wife that ANN FOLEY had got in through the window during the night. While pulling her out, ANN bit his wife's thumb very badly. A day or two afterward witness told ANN of her bad conduct, for which she expressed deep regret. The thumb became much inflamed, and deceased went to Bellevue Hospital, where she died a short time after.

ANN FOLEY acknowledged that she and deceased had been drinking, and quarreled on the night in question, but she had no recollection of having bitten Mrs. GERRY's thumb; the wound, as she remembers it, did not appear severe. ANN FOLEY was remanded to the care of Capt. CAFFREY until today, when Coroner HERRMAN will conclude the examination.

STAGE ROBBERS.

Operations of Knights of the Road in California—One Man Killed and Several Wounded—Another Party Bound and Robbed.

From a gentleman who was in the Cloverdale (Cal.) stage at the time it was attacked by robbers and one of the passengers murdered, as mentioned in our telegrams, the San Francisco *Alta* has learned the following:

"The fact that several attacks had been made on the stage and stage-wagons, within a month past, between Healdsburg and Cloverdale, put the driver, and some of the residents who travel frequently, on their guard, and on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., when starting out, CHAS. UPTON (WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s agent) armed himself with a repeating rifle, and one of the passengers with a double-barrel shot-gun loaded with buck-shot. The stage was full of passengers, two of whom, with the express messenger, were on top with the driver. When the stage had gone about ten miles, all on board were startled by six men rushing from the side of the road toward the coach, shouting to the driver to halt, and brandishing rifles and revolvers at the driver and passengers on top. The driver pulled up his team, but a shot being fired either from the stage or the attacking party, the leaders took a sheer to the side of the road and started to run, before the robbers had time to catch the horses' heads. The driver, feeling his team was under headway, put the whip on and started on a dead run.

Shots were fired right and left from the robbers, and returned by Mr. UPTON from his repeating rifle; at the same time the armed passenger leaned out of the coach-window, taking aim at the three men on his side, discharged both barrels, but whether with effect or not he could not say. During this time the robbers were firing pistols and rifles, but the stage was soon out of shooting distance. As soon as the excitement was over, Mr. BENTON remarked tha the had been hit, and feeling weak was held in his seat. Mr. COFFIN drew his pistol when the shooting commenced, but was shot in the right arm, the pistol, cocked, falling from his hand to the ground. Immediately after, he was hit by a number of buck-shot, fired by the robbers which took effect in his forehead, mouth and side, but he held on to his seat until the stage stopped at the residence of MYERS F. TRUETT, Esq., a mile and a half from the spot where the stage was stopped. The driver was hit by a buck-shot in the face, but not seriously wounded.

When the stage stopped at Mr. TRUETT's, Mr. BENTON complained of his wound, a single ball having hit him in the side, penetrating the abdomen, piercing the liver and intestines. He was taken from the coach to the house, and after lingering all night in great agony, died at 8 o'clock in the morning. He had just returned from Ohio with his aged mother and his child about twelve years of age, whom he was taking to his home at Ukah, where his wife and four children were anxiously awaiting his return. The agony of the mother and child may be imagined but not described. His body was put in a coffin, sent from Healdsburg, and instead of the happy meeting of loved ones with the head and support of a large family, they were plunged in grief and despair.

Mr. COFFIN's wounds were examined, and found to be of a most serious nature. Feeling he was mortally wounded, he dictated messages to his people, and a dispatch to M. FRIEDLANDER stating his condition. A messenger was sent to Healdsburg for surgical help, but, though suffering intense agony, he kept calm and composed, breathing out vengeance on the cowardly assassins. Though his many wounds made it almost certain death, he kept up his spirits, giving vent to a groan at times in the spasms of agony. He laid on a mattress placed on the floor until yesterday morning, when his condition warranted placing him in bed. Our informant feels confident that, with good care, Mr. COFFIN's life will be saved.

Soon after the time of the attack on the stage two bands of men, three in each, were seen by residents on two different roads riding on a full run, one bound toward Healdsburg and the other toward the mountains. When the stage left Healdsburg a man left the town on a 'pinto' horse, and was seen riding at a full gallop up the road in the direction of the place of attack, and the same horse and rider were seen shortly after the fight riding off at a full run. Our informant states that several residents in Sonoma County feel confident that they can name the robbers, but as the officers have done nothing as yet to arrest any suspected parties they do not feel like being assassinated by entering complaint against the guilty parties. If in addition to the reward of WELLS, FARGO & Co., the Governor of the State should spare time from his political duties to offer a like reward, in all probability these highwaymen would be brought to justice, and the death of a law-abiding, peaceable citizen find a sufficient cause for severe justice meted out upon this band of murderous robbers."

Of another affair of the kind, though not attended with bloodshed, the San Jose *Patriot* of Aug. 18 gives these particulars:

"From Sheriff HARRIS, who has just returned from an unsuccessful pursuit of the Visalia stage robbers, we learn further details of the road-agent transaction of last Thursday. It appears that the robbers were BARTOLA SUPULVEDA, TIBURCIO VASQUES and CROCOPOLO MAURIATA, who, with two other outlaws, named PANCHO GALINDO and JOHN DOE BACINOS, are an organization, lacking only charmed lives and a certificate of incorporation to be capable of perpetual succession, like any other monopoly. The pictures of at least two of them grace the 'Rogue's Gallery' in the Sheriff's office. The two last-named of the gang were not present at the Soap Lake robbery. The operations of the three robbers were boldly planned and resolutely executed, being in a thickly-settled neighborhood. The first thing they did was to capture a gentleman named MOORE, a delegate to the late Democratic County Convention. He was riding in a buggy. They took him aside, near the road in the field, tied and blindfolded him, and robbed him of $55. By this time the two-horse stage came along. The robbers fell upon it, and ordered the driver to go through an opening they made in the fence. The stage was stopped at the point where our 'unterrified' Democratic ex-delegate lay *hors de combat*. The passengers were four men and a woman. The men were compelled to alight, and keep their eyes on the ground, while each was securely bound, searched and blindfolded. One of the robbers asked the woman, 'Which is your husband?' She pointed to SIMMONS, Canal Superintendent, who sat on the back seat with her. 'All right,' said the robber, and SIMMONS was searched and bound, but the lady was not molested. The robbers secured something over $500 from the stage company, and a gold watch or so.

The subsequent proceedings were as cool as ice. 'Don't make a move till we come back, or we'll murder every one of you!' said the road agents, as, leaving the people bound and the lady sitting in the stage, they rode off. In a short time they returned with a picket teamster, whom they bound and searched and left with the stage party. They then departed again with the same threat, but were seen no more. For an hour and a half the captives lay there in the field, bound and fearful to move. By and by the driver got anxious to go, and asked the woman to come and untie them. She refused for a while, fearing the return of the robbers; but presently released the driver, and he the others, and they got into Gilroy all right, except the plunder of their property.

After the second departure, the robbers overhauled an old man named GREWELL on the road and robbed him of $6, looked at his silver watch and gave it back, and let him go. He soon procured a party named BILLY BROWN, and they gave pursuit, BILLY with a Kentucky rifle and GREWELL with a Henry carbine. They overhauled the robbers, who flourished their pistols and rode away at full speed. BROWN fired but missed. GREWELL snapped the carbine about fifty times, but afterward discovered that he had forgotten to load, and was trying to fire with no cartridge! And the robbers made good their escape into the mountains. HARRIS left GILROY with a strong party, and got wind of the outlaws being in the same locality where HARRY MORSE killed the outlaw JUAN SYTO. He searched for them in the chaparral region between Quien Sabe valley and Ana Peak, and then struck over to the Gavillan range, where he learned the same robbers had cleaned out a sheep-herder named PATTERSON. They got here $2 50, and overlooked $100 in PATTERSON's boot-leg. This was now Sunday night, and the Sheriff discovered that his birds were far in the start of him. They are believed to have made for the mines in Los Angeles or the Lone Pine country."

Renewal of Licenses for Public Carts.

Marshal HART gives notice that licenses for public carts, express wagons and drivers can be renewed on and after Wednesday, the 6th of September, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. From Oct. 14 to the 31st the office will be open until 6 P. M. After the 31st of October no renewals will be granted. Vehicles must be drawn up for inspection in the street between the new Post-office and the City Hall.

Heavy Railroad Suit for Damages.

Suit has been entered in Kansas City, Mo., by the North Missouri Railroad, against MCKNIGHT, GREEN & Co., for damages to the amount of $50,000, for an alleged illegal detention of an engine and train of twenty-two stock cars. The train was attached by MCKNIGHT, GREEN & Co., through the Sheriff of Wyandotte County, Kansas, while being loaded with stock at State Line. The road claims, in its petition, that the defendants being residents of Missouri, in which the road is a corporation, had no right to attach property of the road while in a foreign State. It also claims that the property seized is largely in excess of $9,000, the amount of the claim of MCKNIGHT, GREEN & Co., and therefore asks heavy damages, arising from detriment to their business as common carriers, occasioned by the seizure. Similar suits, it is understood, will be commenced against the Sheriff, who made the seizure.

UNEMPLOYED.

Seekers of Situations—Their Trials and Tribulations—Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, Chamber-Maids, and Nurses—Why Are They Idle?

Whoever will for a moment pause and seriously contemplate that vast army of unemployed persons with which this great City overflows at all times, cannot avoid feeling sympathy for those who, being able and willing to work, can find nothing to do. How many of these there are in our midst it is impossible to say, but inquiry among those who are familiar with our floating population leads to the belief that the number is seldom less than 10,000, and at certain seasons of the year will frequently reach as many as 15,000. This does not include the criminal classes, but only covers those unfortunates who, possessing willing brains and hands, would perform honest labor of any kind could they but find the opportunity so to do. The unfortunate "unemployed," tired and weary, despondent and heart-sick, walks our streets day after day seeking those places with which he is most familiar, asking no charity, doing no wrong, but simply craving the privilege of working for the support of himself and those dependent upon him. A very large portion of the unemployed are mechanics, who have been deprived of their situations by the dullness of the season, or for some other cause over which they had no control. It is through no fault of theirs that they are idle, for faithfully do they haunt those places where their particular handicraft is practiced, watching eagerly for some emergency which shall call their services into requisition, and envying their hard-fisted, perspiring, dusky fellow-workmen who are so fortunate as to have a "steady job." The amount of suffering which these poor fellows and their families endure without complaining can never be known, for it is only as a last resort that an industrious mechanic will confess to his comrades that starvation is at his door. But the poor are quick to see and to relieve the distresses of the poor, and mechanics are always ready to give a lift to a poverty-stricken brother, especially if he be of their own trade. Not by money will they relieve his wants—they have little enough of that for themselves; but when the emergency comes upon them some good-natured fellow will slip on his coat, install his suffering comrade in his place in the workshop, and give him the benefit of what he can earn for the day. This relief is but temporary, for still the unemployed has no "steady job," and until that he found he must continue to seek for a situation. Hundreds of unemployed are, by this kindness of their comrades, spared the necessity of seeking charity in the highways, or saved from the commission of some crime to which their desperation tempts them. The fluctuations of trade in a large city like New-York will ever keep among us great numbers of mechanics for whom there cannot be employment throughout the year. There are busy seasons for almost every trade, and at these times the cities become filled with operatives, who must be discharged as the dull season comes on. It is creditable to these persons that, when deprived of the opportunity of working as skilled mechanics, they are prepared to accept such other employment as can be obtained. The records of the intelligence offices show that hundreds of artisans, during the dull season, seek and accept situations as laborers, or are willing to engage as farm hands in the country. There are, of course, many habitual idlers in all trades, but we are treating of those only who are naturally industrious, and for whom honest toil has no terrors. The drones get little sympathy from the workers, and he who refuses a day's work when it is offered him need look for no other charity from his comrades. No one trade has a monopoly of unemployed, but all have their dull seasons. Fortunate it is that these dull seasons do not all come together, for it is no unfrequent thing for a mechanic to have two or three trades, and when business is slack in one for him to take a job at some other, whereby he contrives to "keep the pot boiling" satisfactorily throughout the year.

There is another and a very large class of unemployed, who seldom get the sympathy to which they are entitled, and who are equally deserving as the mechanic. These are the book-keepers, salesmen, clerks, &c.—men without a specific trade, yet possessing good commercial abilities. When such persons join the army of the unemployed, it is far more difficult for them to find another situation than it is for a mechanic, for the reason that the skilled labor of the artisan is the same substantially in all cases and commands its price whether the operator be rich or poor, intemperate or sober, while each person who may require the special labor of the book-keeper, clerk or salesman, has peculiar ideas of his own, and is difficult to please. Besides, one of the very things required of this class of persons, viz., to dress well and appear like a gentleman, is an obstacle to his obtaining employment. Few persons will credit what is too often the fact, that the well-dressed, elegant-appearing young man, who applies for a situation as book-keeper, has had no breakfast, and has not the wherewithal to buy his dinner. He wears fine broadcloth, immaculate linen adorned with handsome studs, bright-shining boots, all of which tend to raise him above the suspicion of actual need. Yet these fine clothes may cover a vacuum which nothing but beefsteak and potatoes can fill. Some Winters ago, when the philanthropic FARMER established his free soup-houses and bid all who were hungry to come and eat their fill free of cost, the saddest sight in all the crowd that flocked to his rooms was the great number of these well-dressed unemployed, whose empty stomachs yearned as earnestly for the savory soup of charity as did that of the sturdiest mechanic of them all. They came, ate, and went away unquestioned, for the noblest part of Mr. FARMER's bounty was the fact that he did not require a certificate of good character before feeding a hungry man, nor did he look at his exterior before satisfying the interior. It was enough for him that those who came were hungry, and hundreds of well-dressed men for weeks knew no other food than that furnished by him. There are quantities of similarly situated persons in New-York today, but unfortunately for them there are no soup-houses. They cannot exchange their apparel, for no one will employ them if they are shabby, so they must continue their search for employment, jeered at by some because they cannot perform manual labor to which they have never been educated, snubbed by others because they wear good clothes, and ridiculed by philosophers because they don't go out West and reclaim unimproved lands from the wilderness, thereby making their immediate agricultural fortunes. These persons have been educated to specialties, and once diverted from the rut in which they were brought up, are as helpless as a rudderless ship at sea. With a good trade they might earn a living, but with a specialty they are lost, and must begin their education anew. Such persons are entitled to sympathy and encouragement, but they would be of little use to any one outside of the great cities. Among this class we must reckon also those men who have been in business for themselves and failed, or been forced to abandon the undertaking. They have tried to do well for themselves and for others, and in their failure are entitled to a helping hand. Yet we all know of instances where men have actually suffered for the necessaries of life, after going out of business, before they could find employment. Not merely employment which would be pleasant and congenial, but such as would supply them with enough to eat.

The unemployed female is rapidly becoming a person of national importance, but whether she shall sit in Congress or govern our States and cities, is a matter not to be considered under this head. We deal simply with the actual fact that there are today thousands of honest, virtuous women in New-York City dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread who are unemployed. Many of these have other mouths to feed than their own, and so great is the difference between the remuneration allowed women and that awarded to men, that even with a full amount of work these poor women would have a terrible struggle to keep soul and body together. When unemployed, the wonder is that they survive at all. Unlike the men, women are seldom educated to help themselves, and as a consequence, when the moment comes for them to plunge into the world and fight for themselves amid the scrambling crowd, their helplessness is pitiful indeed. But live they do, and from day to day seek employment. A few only of the avenues of labor are open to them, and naturally those avenues are very much overcrowded. For every place where a working woman is wanted a hundred women want the place. Competition has ruined remuneration, and women can get but a pittance for work, for the doing of which a man would be paid liberally. The Free Labor Bureau, established by the Department of Charities and Correction, is doing a good work by simplifying the means whereby these working women may find employment. Without fee or charge of any kind, the unemployed are brought in communication with employers, and the building, corner of Eighth and Mercer streets, is daily thronged by hundreds of both classes. This Bureau receives no girl without a recommendation for honesty, and never indorses one who has proved false to her trust. It is the best place in the City for employers to get servants, and for servants to get employers. It is the object of the Bureau to serve both classes honestly and fairly. The success of the experiment and the satisfaction given to all who have availed themselves of its advantages is a sufficient guarantee of its usefulness. In May last the Free Labor Bureau found 4,421 situations for persons unemployed. Of this number nearly 4,000 were females. Applications for situations exceeded the demand by about 2,000.

The assertion is often made that in this City there is work enough for its entire population to do. This is no doubt true, could the work be properly assigned, and each person given to do that which he or she is competent to do. The fallacy of attempting to fit square pegs into round holes or getting a number nine foot into a number six shoe was long since demonstrated. A bricklayer can't set type, and if he can't find any bricks to lay what is he to do? A good many persons are needed to sweep our streets, and do other jobs of a like character, never more than now, when cholera threatens—but we can scarcely expect that our unemployed cooks and laundresses shall be put to this work. If there be no legitimate work for them to do, they must remain unemployed. Let us all have a little charity for the great army of unemployed, and patiently await the millennium, when there will doubtless be work enough for all, regardless of sex, color or condition.

A SUMMER VACATION.

Life at Narragansett and Newport—How to Spend a Holiday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NARRAGANSET PIER, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

Right over against Newport, on the other side of Narragansett Bay, lies the comparatively new, but, perhaps, some day to be famous, watering-place known as Narragansett Pier. Why they call it so does not very clearly appear, since the pier, if there ever was one, has long since succumbed to the fury of the waves. About half a mile up from the landing, nearly in front of the Delavan House, there jets into the water a misshapen and chaotic mass of rocks and granite pillars, which, I suppose, represents the place where the pier once stood. Sanguine fishermen still haunt its melancholy ruins, and adventurous beauty clambers to its end on pleasant Summer afternoons to woo, with proper help, the gracious influence of romance and sentiment in presence of the insatiable billows that still plunge and foam about its base. But, except as a trysting-place for these gentle idlers, the pier has ceased to be, and only the memory of its departed greatness remains to give a name to one of the pleasantest of American sea-side resorts.

It is darkly rumored that its discovery, or rather its creation, is another of those many services for which a grateful country has to thank Senator SPRAGUE, who early found out its charm and built himself here a handsome country-seat. Certainly the selection does credit to the Senator's sagacity and taste. The Pier is yearly growing in popularity and repute, and before long will rank with the foremost of our watering-places. It will probably never seriously rival Newport. The prestige of that stately town dates too far back to be lightly shaken by any upstart pretenders of the present. It is an amusing evidence of the veneration which clings about the antique and, commercially speaking, moribund borough, that conservative Rhode Island still does it reverence by coming here, at much expense and trouble, every year to inaugurate its Governor, and then hastening away to Providence for the real business of the State. The sleepy dignity of the Newporters is satisfied with this semblance of power, and the ancient town—stiff with the remembrance of the far-off time when the world's commerce seemed gathering to its port, and navies anchored in its harbor—shuts its dim eyes peacefully on the vulgar, bustling present, and plumes itself on these shadowy honors. Newport speaks, when it condescends to notice at all, disdainfully of Narraganset Pier. Yet this happy little settlement thrives under the contempt of its great neighbor, and goes about its simple pleasures none the less cheerfully.

Not the least of these is an almost total absence of that formality and restraint which make life at Newport and Saratoga a burden, and the notion of relaxation a farce. Here everybody does just as he or she pleases, and people dress or not as the fancy takes them. They bathe and drive and dine at all sorts of unconventional and forbidden hours, and generally disport themselves in a way to shock every principle of fashionable propriety. Yet, withal, they seem to be more amused than their yawning neighbors across the bay, and they certainly find their recreation less costly. The prices at the hotels range from three dollars to three dollars and a half a day, and the fare, if not luxurious, is good and wholesome. What is better still, there is evident in the people who keep them a disposition to oblige, which they will, perhaps, unlearn with experience and success, but which at present is so delightfully rare as to compensate for many inconveniences. One can afford to put up with the miseries of candles and kerosene, in consideration of the privilege of addressing the clerk without the risk of a rude reply, or of questioning the porter without feeling obliged, like the girl in the fairy tale, to drop greenbacks at every word. Besides, the houses are, with one or two exceptions, directly on the beach, and one goes to sleep to the mystical music of the surf. The beach itself is all that could be desired for bathing, and is, if anything, finer as well as more accessible than the famous Eastern beach at Newport. At either end the coast here is jutted with huge rocks, and during or just after a storm the scene is uncommonly picturesque. The chief, if not the only drawback of the place, is that it is somewhat inconvenient to reach or leave. But that will doubtless be remedied in time, and meanwhile for many the comparative isolation is not without its charm.

I should be glad to tell your readers of the various delights that solicit the sojourner at the Pier; of the moonlit allurements of Indian Rock; the charming drives to Point Judith, with an appetizing vista of clambakes, or to the pretty lakes and groves that dot the country inland; of the delightfully surreptitious visits to the "Studio," where Phyllis and Corydon repair after the bath to refresh themselves with the furtive cobbler; of the bowling-alley, with that fraudulent groove leading right up to the ring-pin, where the ladies all insist on playing, thereby making incredible scores; of the walks, the hops, the tableaux, the gossippings and flirtation that go to while away the time. But these things would be too long in recital. To whomsoever of your readers, however, wishes to test them for himself, I can fairly recommend to pack his portmanteau, (I say his, because for any more of the divinor sex to come here would be like carrying coals to Newcastle,) and take either the shore line to Kingston, where a stage will bring him hither, an agreeable drive of six or seven miles, or, better still, perhaps, the Newport boat, from which he may transfer himself, refreshed by a night's rest, to the little steamer *Carrie*, and so with much laborious tossing and pitching, and, perhaps, some unnecessary mental and physical tribulation, be safely landed at last at Narraganset Pier. C.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	73	76	81	84	79
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.93	..	29.95	..	29.94

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 79.

EX-CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Notable Gathering at a Missouri County Fair—Temperate Speech by Ex-Gov. Reynolds—A Hearty Acceptation of the Situation, and an Earnest Appeal for Good-Will.

The telegraph has mentioned briefly the reunion of Ex-Confederate soldiers on Wednesday last, the second day of the County Agricultural Fair at Roanoke, Mo. The number of Ex-Confederates on the Fair Grounds was estimated at about twelve hundred, nearly nine hundred having been counted in the procession. Gen. SHELBY was the only Confederate General officer present. Among those of less rank observed on the ground were: Capt. Celsus Price, Cols. Perkins, Slayback, and John C. Moore, Majors Perkins, Cairns, Finks, Capt. Collins and Capt. Robertson, editor of the Fayette *Banner*, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for the reunion. Major HOLLAND and Capt. REED represented the Virginia Confederates now settled in Missouri. Gov. POLK, Gen. J. B. CLARK, Sr. and Jr., and Gens. MARMADUKE and COCKRELL, were prevented from attending by illness or imperative business engagements. About 11 A. M. the procession of the Confederates, all in citizens' dress and distinguished only by badges of white ribbon, was formed, and marched to the Fair Grounds. There the Committee of Arrangements introduced to the audience Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, who made to it an address, which the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* reports as follows:

"We have met here solely for the purpose of enjoying a social reunion, and whatever fears or hopes may have been entertained that our meeting would be perverted to other purposes will be scattered by our unanimous and spontaneous resolve that it shall not be. We frequently see notices of similar reunions of regiments, brigades or divisions of our former opponents, in the late war, and right-minded men regard them as evidences not of renewed dissension in the land, but solely of that natural desire of those who for a long period have been close companions in danger, to see each other again and renew around the social board the firmly-knitted friendships of former days. No one sincerely desirous of obliterating the traces of former strife will object to our doing likewise. Such meetings, properly conducted, promote peace by encouraging the indulgence of one of the best traits of human nature, the desire to preserve mutual friendship of old comrades; to attempt to repress them or make them odious would only breed discontent, the parent of discord. On this occasion the only masks we shall wear will be transparent, the reflections from our happy faces of the bright eyes which now beam on us. We shall 'Ku-klux' solely the sumptuous banquet which the hospitality of this association has provided for us. Our aim is to live in friendly harmony, as peace-loving citizens, with all. To do so we must of course be harmonious among ourselves. We Missourians are not more given than others to differences and controversies; but we conduct them with an openness and vigor which tend to make them appear greater than they really are. However, when they are ended we harbor no malice. Unavoidably there have been differences among ourselves during the late war, but we should now consign them to the past. As evidence of my own sincerity in this counsel, one of my motives for attending this reunion is to have an opportunity of saying, as I now do, in the district in which he passed most of his life, and in the presence of so many of his old friends and neighbors, that, adopting the sound maxim that a great man should be estimated according to the merits of his career as a whole, and regardless of whatever differences may at one time have existed between him and me, I shall ever cheerfully and fully acknowledge the many excellent qualities and the eminent abilities and public services of Missouri's foremost soldier, Gen. STERLING PRICE. We meet together for the first time in the six years which have passed since the close of the war, and one of the first impulses of every one of us must be to congratulate ourselves on the course of events which has led to our re-enfranchisement as citizens of Missouri. We of course find not a few who claim our special gratitude to themselves as the authors or engineers of the movement which resulted in that change. Without denying to any one the praise he may be entitled to for his course in advocating a measure which had become inevitable, we must be permitted to remember that we owe it mainly to ourselves; to the wise, patriotic and self-respecting conduct of the Missouri Confederates in quietly attending to their private affairs during the period of our disfranchisement, and thus convincing our late foes, by deeds rather than words, that there was no danger to the peace and welfare of the State in restoring us to political equality with themselves. By a like course in our use of our recovered birthright we can and should contribute to the peace and prosperity of our noble State and of the whole Union. It is solely with that view that, believing that I well know your feelings and opinions, I venture to indicate them on some few points. While all merely political questions of the day are, by our own free decision, excluded from consideration on this occasion, there are other subjects not yet brought into the arena of actual political strife, but specially referring to us, on which it is almost a duty to ourselves and the country that our views should be known. There are certain ghosts of dead questions which haunt the imagination of some of our people, and in aiding to lay them we contribute to the welfare of our common country. Senator MORTON, in a very able and candid speech, has expressed apprehensions which, as the discourse was delivered last week in the chief city of our own State, it will not be out of place for us to notice here and now. They were that at some future period the existing settlement of the issues of the late war might be disturbed by a refusal to pay interest on the United States debt, or an assumption of the debt of the late Confederate States and compensation for emancipated slaves; by a refusal to pay the pensions granted to Union soldiers, or a grant of like pensions to those of the Confederacy. It may, with almost absolute certainty, be asserted that as far as the Confederates of Missouri, and I am confident, those of other States, are concerned, these fears are wholly groundless. We have played at the grand game of civil war, and so ably as to gain the admiration of the world and the respect of magnanimous opponents. We lost it for want of trumps, but we drew at least our fair share of the honors. Confederates, and especially Missourians, are not the men to attempt afterward to filch the stakes from the winner. The payment of the interest on the United States debt, and of the principal of it when due, and both as contracted for, is secured by a principle stronger than any constitutional amendment. The prosperity of all the people as individuals is so intimately connected with the preservation of the public credit that on a mere calculation of profit and loss, it is better to preserve the latter as the basis of the former. We Confederates have as much interest in preserving both as any other citizens. No one who is familiar with events in the Confederacy, in the last years of the war, will ever dream of an assumption by any one of any of its obligations, whether in bonds or for loss of property in slaves, or anything else. Not only by general public law, but also by the express terms of the contract, every creditor of the Confederacy made his repayment dependent upon the establishment of its independence, and as it failed to secure it he has no claim, either legal or moral. You, soldiers, know that even when success was possible, the common talk in the camps was that the amount actually received by the Confederacy for its bonds and notes was in such ridiculous disproportion to the amount promised to be paid, that no sense of abstract law or justice would ever secure their payment. How, then, would you receive a proposal now to tax yourselves to pay anything whatever on them when bought up, as they certainly would be, on any prospect of gain on them, by sordid speculators, for a mere song? With regard to losses of property, from the horses which many of you whom I now see before me had killed under you in some gallant charge, up to the millions lost in slaves by some Unionist or lukewarm planter who denied you their labor to aid you in erecting breastworks against Federal balls, all must go alike the road which universal public law marks out for the unsuccessful in civil war. One pays his stake in life or limb, another in loss of property or exile, or both. Let each one support manfully the adverse fortune of war, and not degrade the cause for which he fought by going about to the victors, whining for compensation. You, at least, and I believe nearly all Confederates, will not countenance any one in doing so. The pension questions would be summarily disposed of by any one who knows the Confederate soldier. For us to accept any compensation from the Government against which we fought would be to receive alms. It is to be hoped that no demagogue will ever insult us by proposing to us any such meanness. To the Union soldier his pension is an honorable distinction, conferred on him by the Government he served, and according to law or usage a part of the compensation pledged to him before he entered its service. Opposing armies have a certain feeling of fellowship, as even the general public began to notice in the intercourse between the Federal and Confederate outposts; if any demagogue proposes to take their pensions from Union soldiers, let them call across the line to us, if they need help, and we shall march with them in solid column to the ballot-box to put the swindle down. Now, my once fellow-soldiers and now fellow-citizens, I must conclude. We may never see each other again. All I ask of you is that in remembering any errors I may have committed as the Executive of Missouri in the Confederacy, you also recall the great and exceptional difficulties of the position. Of you I shall ever cherish the memory as of comrades of whom any man might be proud. I shall keep as the most precious of heirlooms for those who are to represent me after I am gone, the sword which, on not a few battle-fields on Missouri soil, I had the honor to wear in company with many gallant men whom I now see before me, and especially of my cherished friend, our young hero, JOSEPH O. SHELBY."

At the conclusion of this speech Gen. SHELBY was so persistently called for that, despite his reluctance, he had to take the stand. He made a short but effective and animated speech, disclaiming for himself and all present the purposes which had been attributed them of making this an occasion for political speeches or plans. Col. A. W. SLAYBACK was then called out, and made a really eloquent speech, at one time bringing tears into the eyes of many of his hearers by his allusions to their comrades now no more, and at another convulsing "the boys" with laughter by recalling incidents of the war and their camp experience. At the conclusion of his speech he proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the hospitalities extended to us today have awakened the liveliest emotions of gratitude in our hearts.

Resolved, That we avail ourselves of this our first public opportunity to acknowledge the uniform kindness, forbearance and good feeling manifested toward us by the citizens of Missouri since the close of the late civil war.

Resolved, That we cheerfully acknowledge the great improvement in our peace, welfare, and political condition growing out of the repeal of late proscriptive test oaths, and we owe to our liberal German fellow-citizens a candid acknowledgement of our sense of gratitude for their manly share in procuring for us a popular recognition of our inalienable rights.

Resolved, That in the present situation of affairs in this State, we recognize a new order of things, rendering it proper for all men of progress to turn their backs upon the past, and grasp manfully the duties and possibilities of the future.

Resolved, That from this time forward, as citizens enjoying equal rights in our State with all other citizens, we shall be guided in our political action by the present and the future attitude of public affairs, giving our support to men of uprightness, merit and liberality, regardless of political antecedents.

Resolved, That the tranquility of the Southern States and their usefulness to the republic at large can be best promoted by universal amnesty and by remitting to the people of those States the same control over their local affairs enjoyed without hindrance by the citizens of the Northern States.

Resolved, That the material prosperity of our Republic will be retarded by laws which discriminate against any part of its geographical domain, or which have a tendency to destroy the pride of any portion of its citizens in the glory of our common country.

Resolved, That we invite from abroad to the enjoyment of the blessings of our State, all persons who seek a residence where just and equal laws, a generous soil, inexhaustible mineral resources, a wholesome social and moral atmosphere, a vigorous and expansive educational system of free schools, and a hearty good will among all classes of citizens, combine in unmistakable prophecy to foretell a future for Missouri commensurate in dignity with her geographical position as the centre of America.

Resolved, That it is worthy of true manhood to remember friendships and to forget enmities, and identified as we must ever be with the people of Missouri, it is our duty to contribute our share to achieve for our State and its remotest posterity the highest and proudest destiny attainable by mankind.

The resolutions were adopted by a hearty vote in the affirmative, and without dissent. It is understood, however, that many of the Confederates present would have preferred that no resolutions at all should be offered, but, as those of Col. SLAYBACK were in themselves acceptable, they prefered to let them pass, *nem. con.*, rather than discuss the question of mere propriety. Capt. COLLINS, formerly of SHELBY'S battery, and now a rising young lawyer at Waverly, Mo., was next called out, and made a telling speech full of real Irish wit and humor. The Ex-Confederates were in excellent spirits, and besides frequent shouts in the course of the speeches, rewarded each of the speakers with three roaring cheers on the conclusion of his remarks. The next proceeding was to partake of the excellent and bountiful banquet provided by the Association, after which they dispersed themselves about the fair grounds. Thus ended the Ex-Confederate reunion at Roanoke, leaving only agreeable recollections in the minds of all who had the pleasure of attending it.

The Disturbance at the Hall of the East-Side Association—Complaint Against the Police.

On the 7th inst. a meeting of the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards was held at the Hall of the East-side Association in Eighty-sixth-street, which was disturbed by a number of rowdies in the pay of Tammany, who attempted to break it up. The Police on duty, under Sergt. HICKS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, were called on to preserve order, and to arrest the disturbers of the peace, but this they positively refused to do. Yesterday a sub-committee of the East-side Citizens' Association, consisting of Mr. John Foley, (President,) Messrs. Charles Creary, L. De Bebian, Thos. S. Cunningham, Samuel Christie, and G. W. Russell, waited upon Chief Clerk Hasbrook, at the office of the Commissioners of Police and preferred charges against Sergt. Hicks.

Mr. FOLEY stated their complaint. He said: I regret very much to have to come on such an errand, for Sergt. HICKS is a very intelligent fellow, and I have no personal feeling about him, but our rights must be protected, and policemen must do their duty. The Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association, of which I am President, held a private meeting a few nights ago at their new hall, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The meeting was advertised in the papers. On the morning of the day of meeting I sent a note to Capt. CLINCHY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, requesting police protection. I called at the station at 7½ P. M., and the person standing behind the desk and appearing to be in charge told me that my note would be attended to. I noticed that he was not in uniform, and I thought it strange. Both Capt. CLINCHY and Sergt. HICKS were absent at the time. The Police arrived, some four or five of them, and Sergt. HICKS, promptly at 8 o'clock; I called the meeting to order at 8¼ o'clock, some 700 tax-payers being then present. Before the meeting was half through a gang of about fifty rowdies came in and created a disturbance, calling for cheers for Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY. The rowdies were chiefly from the Sixth, Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards; they are nearly all of them on the Tammany pay-roll, and one of the principal leaders is messenger to Controller CONNOLLY. I offered to give a fair hearing to any friend of Mr. HALL or Mr. CONNOLLY, who might be present, if they would come on the platform, but that didn't suit them, and they continued the disturbance. I then called upon Sergt. HICKS to put down the disturbance and remove the rowdies. He refused, saying this was a public meeting. I explained to him that it was not a public meeting, but a private meeting of our Association, and that the disturbers were not members and had no right whatever to be there, but he absolutely refused. He did request them to keep quiet, but they paid no attention to him whatever. I then requested the other officers to put out the intruders, but they replied that they were under the orders of Sergt. HICKS. If they had even taken one of the rowdies and turned him out, the disturbance could have been easily put down, but they wouldn't do it, and, in fact, there seemed to be an acquaintance and good understanding between the Police and the rowdies. It is not a matter of opinion only, for some of the gentlemen present saw them exchanging signals. The rowdies were, as I said, "on the pay roll," and came to disturb the meeting because it was opposed to Tammany and was called to discuss the corruption of the City Government. They were of the class of rowdy blackguards that we have to support in idleness; but the signs of the times are that they will soon find the pay roll short of funds, and be obliged to work for an honest livelihood. In consequence of their noise it was impossible to proceed; we could hardly hear each other on the platform, and were compelled to adjourn, but before doing so we passed a vote of censure on the Police, and resolved to lay the matter before the Commissioners.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM said Sergt. HICKS was a smart, intelligent officer, but he appeared intimidated for some reason which he might explain himself, and was actually afraid to lay hands on those men.

Mr. HASBROOK then took down the names of a number of witnesses, and proceeded to notify the complainants when the charge was to be investigated by the Commissioners. The case will be heard next Tuesday.

Base-Ball—The Police in the Field.

An interesting contest took place yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds, between two nines composed of policemen who were off duty, the contestants being a nine from the Central Office, of Brooklyn, and a nine from the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, E. D. The latter came on the field confident of success, but they retired a signally defeated party, as will be seen by the appended score:

CENTRAL OFFICE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	SIXTH PRECINCT.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Roger, 1st b	4	2	7	0	Poole, 3d b	2	4	1	0
Reardon, c	7	5	10	1	Smith, r. f	0	0	1	2
McConnell, r. f.	5	5	2	2	Short, 2d b	3	1	1	2
Gear, 3d b	5	2	1	0	Ray, s. s	4	1	0	2
McCann, l. f.	6	4	3	0	Ennis, c	5	1	5	2
Barr, s. s	4	5	0	1	Ihne, l. f	3	3	0	0
Powers, c. f	2	2	0	0	Hamer, 1st b	3	2	11	1
Shaughnessy, p	4	3	2	2	Writner, p	1	0	7	2
Holliday, 2d b	4	5	2	1	McKee, c. f	1	2	1	0
Total	41	35	27	7	Total	22	14	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Central Office	2	0	4	1	2	16	4	1	11—41
Sixth Precinct	3	1	0	0	3	7	0	3	5—22

Umpire—Mr. EGGLER, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Central Office, 10; Sixth Precinct, 18.
Runs Earned—Central Office, 9; Sixth Precinct, 2.
Total Fielding Errors—Central Office, 36; Sixth Precinct, 38.

The match between the two crack juniors, Burnside and Brooklyn, yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds, resulted as follows:

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2—7
Burnside	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5—10

Umpire—Mr. BURDOCK, of the Atlantic Club.

The Brooklyns play the Amitys on Monday. The Eckfords play the Rockfords on the Union Grounds today.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 29.

By Judge Sutherland.

Michael Doyle *vs.* Mary A. Doyle et al; motion granted.

Horatio Bateman *vs.* Joseph Williams; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 29.

By Judge Spencer.

Morgan, receiver, *vs.* Danielson et al.; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 29.

Before Judge Sutherland.

PARTY-WALLS—POWERS OF THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Grum vs. Baadenstein.—The defendant engaged to build a party-wall, and commenced to fulfill his contract by building one twelve inches wide, six inches of which rested on plaintiff's ground. Plaintiff thereupon claimed that, the law having provided that party-walls should be sixteen inches wide, the building of any narrower wall was a trespass on his (plaintiff's) ground. He thereupon applied for and obtained a temporary injunction restraining defendant from further building of the wall, with an order to show cause why it should not be perpetual. The case came up on a motion to perpetuate this injunction. In opposition to the motion defendant claimed that the law authorized the Inspector of Public Buildings to give authority to vary the width of a party-wall, and that in this instance he had exercised such authority, and this being a public advantage only a public officer could bring the suit now sought to be sustained by plaintiff.

Judge SUTHERLAND reserved his decision, stating that it was a question how far the Court could review the acts of the Inspector of Public Buildings.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
41—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
75—Kinzel et al. vs. Kinzel et al.
76—Same vs. Same.
78—Edey vs. Persch.
92—McGuire vs. McGuire.
93—Viele vs. Viele.
109—Franklin Mnfg. Co. vs. Holman et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
3065—Browning et al vs. Wilcox Manufacturing Co.
3052—Claflin et al. vs. Lederer et al.
3109—Durand et al. vs. Shilton Kober.
3113—Van Cott vs. Haight.
3120—Isaacs vs. Jones.
3122—Cochran et al. vs. Damrebaum.
3125—Adler et al. vs. Blumauer et al.
3130—Kade vs. Bolte.
3131—Brown vs. The American Metallic Ammunition Co.
3132—Stroh et al. vs. Bolte.
3133—Guental vs. Jennys et al.
3134—Hollander et al vs. Ziverg et al.
3136—Stern vs. Baker et al.
3137—Tremain et al. vs. Jennys et al.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	118⅜
10,000	do.	118⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅜
2,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	116⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	75
6,000	N. C. F. Act.'66.	35½
4,000	N.Y.St.B.Ln.,R.	108⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76.	101⅛
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	93
7,000	Chic.Bur.&Q.8s.	112
6,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	94⅞
2,000	Cen.Pac.G. Bds.	100⅝
30,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	89
5,000	Tol.& W. 1st M., St. L. Div.	86½
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st.	100⅛
2,000	O. & Miss.1stM.	100½
15,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st.	94
3,000	C.,C.& I.C.1stM.	88⅞
1,000	C. F. & M.1st M.	85
10	Nassau Bank	110
15	Bank of St.of N.Y.	113
20	Hanover Bank	106
500	Spring M. Coal	73
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	52⅛
100	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	62⅞
100	Quick. M. Co..b. c.	13½
100	Adams Express	83½
400	Wells-FargoEx.Sc.	2⅜
400	Wells-Fargo Exp.	50⅜
25	Am. M.Un.Ex.b.c.	58⅞
12	U. S. Express.b. c.	56
300	Reading Railroad.	114⅜
1500	do...bet. call.	114⅜
200	Cleve. & Pitts..b3.	119
100	Chic. & N. West.	71⅛
25	do.	71⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. P.	91⅞
15	do.	92⅛
200	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	90⅛
100	do.	90⅜
100	do.	90⅜
100	N. J. Central	107⅞
100	do...bet. call.	107⅞
300	Chic. & Rock Is.	111⅜
100	do.	111⅛
300	Mil. & St. Paul	62⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	82
200	Tol. Wab. & W.b3.	64⅞
100	do...bet. call.	64⅞
100	do......s10.	64⅞
200	Ohio& Miss.b.c.b3.	46
50	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	79
100	C., C. & I. Cen.b.c.	20⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs.	98⅜
100	West. Un. Tel.	62⅞
1500	do..bet. call.	62⅞
800	do.	62
100	Pacific Mail S.	52⅛
900	do..bet. call.	52⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	50⅜
100	U. S. Express	56
75	do..bet. call.	55
100	Erie......bet. call.	30⅞
100	Union Pac......b3.	32⅞
800	do..bet. call.	32⅞
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	90⅞
500	do.	91
13	Panama	72
100	N. J. Cen.	107⅞
200	Chi. & R. I.	110⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	62⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	81⅞
100	Tol. Wab. & W.	64⅞
80	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	60
50	Morris & Essex	94
200	B., H. & E...b. c.	2⅞

TUESDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold, today, were at 112⅝@112⅞@112⅝ ₱ cent., much the same as yesterday. The demand continues large to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The amount thus paid today is $736,000, making $1,419,000 for the two days of the week. The Cash Gold is not very easy, but there is no apparent effort just now to make a squeeze in the deliveries, although there is no telling how soon it may come. The total amount of Gold locked up in the Treasury, at all the offices, is $90,000,000. The total amount of Gold Notes held against this sum is $18,000,000, of which less than $10,000,000 are in the New-York Banks. One of the effects of this condition of supply in the open market is to put a stop, practically, to all free operations in Exchange, the rates of which on London are now below 109 ₱ cent. on actual Cash sales, while London credits are being settled with the Bankers at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange, while showing considerable strength in prices, does not work very satisfactorily for outside speculators in the Railway Stocks. At the same time there is a gradual increase of interest in the market, and the hope is still held out that September will bring something like buoyancy. Wherever or by whomsoever the Railroad Stocks are now held, it seems quite certain that there is no anxiety to sell at the going prices, which are on an average 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher than a fortnight ago. The same remark applies, in some measure, to the Miscellaneous Shares, although in these there is relatively more activity. As compared with yesterday the general run of prices may be called steady, with appearances of firmness at the close of the day. The Railway Mortgages continue firm. The Public Funds steady on all the 5-20s and 10-40s, but a fraction weaker on the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 29.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113⅝
American Gold	112⅞	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅜	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅝	94⅝
Reading	114⅜	114½
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111
North-west Common	71½	70⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅞	91⅞
Pacific Mail	52⅝	52⅝
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅞
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62½
Lake Shore	110⅛	110⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64⅞	65½
Western Telegraph	62½	62⅛
Erie	30⅜	30⅜
Union Pacific	32½	32½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29.

Gold receipts	$824,258 69
Gold payments	53,901 99
Gold balance	65,406,122 96
Currency receipts	134,969 08
Currency payments	272,184 09
Currency balances	9,170,753 42
Customs	736,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	117⅞	5-20 coup., '67	113⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	118½	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '62	114⅜	10-40 registered	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114½	10-40 coupon	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	114⅜	6s Currency	116⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	75⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	75⅛
Va. 6s, old	63
Va. 6s, new bonds	70
Va. 6s, cons. bonds	65
Va. 6s, deferred bonds	29
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	98⅜
N. C. 6s, old	44
N. C. Fund. act, '66	35
N. C. New Bonds	25
N. C. Special Tax	19
S. C. 6s, Jan. and July	57⅛
S. C. 6s, April and Oct.	60
Mo. 6s	97⅛
Mo.6s,Han.&St.Jo.Is.	96
La. 6s, levee bonds	71
La. 6s, penitentiary	72½
La. 8s, of 1910	92
Cal. 7s	112⅛
Conn. 6s	101⅛
R. I. 6s	101
Ala. 5s	68
Ala. 8s	100
Ala. 8s, Ala.&Chat. R.	87
Ark. 6s, funded	53⅜
Ark. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	54⅜
Ohio 6s, '75	103⅛
Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	110
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Ind. 5s	100
Mich. 6s, '73	101
N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
N. Y. Coup. Boun. L.	108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
Erie 1st Ext	101
Erie 1st Ind	95
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	94
Long Dock bds	91⅜
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104
T. & W. Cons. Conv.	88
Han. & Naples 1st	87⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
Gt. West. 2d, '93	87½
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	88
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
Gal. & Chic. Ext	100⅛
Gal. & Chic. 2d	98
Chic., R. I. & Pac	102
Morris & Essex 1st	104⅛
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101½
N. J. Cen. new bds	101⅛
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s	92
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds	94
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120
Chic.,B.& Q.8 ₱ c 1st	112
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	98
M. S. & N. I.S.F.7₱c	103
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.	100
Cen. Pacific bds	100⅛
U. Pacific 1st bds	89
U. Pacific L. G. 7s	83⅛
U. Pacific Inc. 10s	86⅛
Bellev'e&S.Ill.R.1st8s	97⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	99
Alton & T. H. 2d Prf.	85⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Chic. & N. W. Int.bs.	93⅛
Chic.&N.W.Cons.bds.	92½
Chic.& N.W.Ext.bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st	102
Del., L. & W. 2d	99
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	96
Tol. & W.1st,St.L.div.	86
Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	84
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
P.,F.W.&C.8₱c.E.bs.	104
Cleve. & P. Cons.S.F.	95
Cleve. & P. 2d	100
Cleve. & P. 3d	97
Cleve. & P. 4th	83
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	103
Chic. & Alton Inc	94
Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Ohio & Miss. Cons	93⅛
Dub. & S. City 1st	96⅛
St. L. & Iron M'n 1st.	91
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Mil.&St.P.,I.&M.div.	87
Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Joliet & Chic. 1st	107
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	88⅞
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88½
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	86
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	79⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Ced.Falls & Minn.1st.	85

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138
Manhattan	147
Merchants'	120
Mechanics'	133
Union	136
America	146
City	225
Tradesmen's	151½
Gallatin National	125
Merchants' Exchan'e	100
Leather Manuf	185
Seventh Ward	107
State of New-York	112⅛
Commerce	116
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	117
Mercantile	126
American Exchange	117
Chatham	166
Bank of the Republic	113⅛
Bank of North Am	107
Hanover	105
Irving	120
Metropolitan	141
Market	128
Nassau	110
Continental	99⅛
Park	156
Manuf. & Merchants'	101
Central National	105⅛
Second National	180
Fourth National	114
Ninth National	116
Gold Exchange	79
Bankers' & Brok.Ass.	90

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101⅛
City 6s, New	102	Sales.
Camden and Amboy	128⅞	129
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	Sales.
Reading	114⅞	114⅞
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	Sales.
Catawissa Preferred	48½	49
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	28
Northern Central	41½	..
Lehigh Navigation	38½	Sales.
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

A New-England Railway enterprise from Portland, Me., to a connection with the Ogdensburg and Champlain New-York Road, known as the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, is brought before the public, in connection with the First Mortgage Six ₱ cent. Gold Bonds of the Vermont Division, covering the entire line through the State of Vermont, 117 miles of the 222 miles embraced in the enterprise. The chief promoters of the Vermont Division are the Messrs. FAIRBANKS, the wealthy and well-known Manufacturers of the Fairbank Scales, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Their New-York house, No. 252 Broadway, have charge of the sale of the First Mortgage Bonds, $2,300,000 in amount, or about $20,000 per mile; the Bonds have twenty years to run, principal reimbursable in Gold, and the Half-yearly Interest payable in Gold, May and November, in Boston or New-York at the option of the holder. See advertisement under our Banking and Financial head.

Messrs. C. K. & W. R. GARRISON, of this City, are now completing on the Clyde three iron steamers of about 1,700 tons each, for the Brazilian Steam Navigation Company, for the coast trade of South America, from Para to Rio, to run in connection with the New-York and Brazilian line of mail steamers. The Emperor of Brazil, now on a visit to Europe, recently witnessed, below Glasgow, the launching of the first of these fine vessels called the *Para*, and the other two steamers are in rapid progress to completion. It is stated that Messrs. GARRISON would have gladly built these vessels in the United States, but the difference in the wages of labor and the price of the iron material rendered it impracticable within a reasonable difference in cost.

An enterprising rogue called at the office of Messrs. J. J. CISCO & SON, a few days since, and deposited about $200, taking two Certificates of Deposit therefor, with which he turned up in Washington City, yesterday—one of the Certificates altered to $17,500; the other to $42,000. The first was offered to Messrs. LEWIS JOHNSTON & Co., of that city, who undertook to send it forward to New-York for collection. The other to the First National Bank of Washington, where it was held in abeyance until word was sent to New-York by telegraph, making inquiry as to the validity of the paper, and the answer returned that the paper was a fraud. The probability is that the rogue, who adopted the alias of "George R. Porter," was scarcely remunerated for his trouble.

A young Broker by the name of F. H. SMITH was today defrauded out of the value of $50,000, Gold Coin, by means of the forged certification of a check of C. M. HARRIS & Co., on the Continental Bank, for $56,000. The partner of HARRIS is a Mr. VAN SAUN, not heretofore in the best repute in Wall-street, who is supposed to have perpetrated the fraud to his individual profit. The regretful part of the story is that Mr. SMITH is not able to lose the money, and has probably involved his own friends, or his Bank account, in some trouble. Mr. HARRIS is a member of the Stock Exchange, and kept an account in his firm name with the Continental Bank.

Our esteemed friend, Mr. L. P. MORTON, of the Banking Houses of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., of this City, and Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & Co., of London, sails for Europe in the steam-ship *Russia*, on a sixty days' trip of recreation from the cares of business.

Buyers of the New Loan, of the smaller denominations, either coupon or registered, will find a supply of $50s, $100s and $500s at the National Currency Bank, corner Wall-street and Broadway.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,955,742.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Five-twenty Bonds are today selling at.....114
Central Pacific Sixes at.....100½
Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes at....93 and interest

Holders of 5-20s, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest and increase their capital about 13 *per cent.*, or into the Chesapeake and Ohios with an increase of 20 *per cent.*; or holders of Centrals can exchange for Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital about 6 *per cent.* The popularity of the Centrals, their availability and quick market at all money centres in the world *so soon after the completion of the road*, are very gratifying to us, and must be also to all holders of the bonds; that the same popularity and availability will attach to the Chesapeake and Ohios, and that they will command equal price with the Centrals in due time, we have no doubt. The near approach of the time when the Secretary of the Treasury will call in a vast amount of Five-twenties and pay them in gold, behooves all holders to be looking for new investments; and to all such we recommend the *Six per cent. Gold Bonds, principal and interest, of the* CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Length of road, 427 miles.

Finished and running, 227 miles.

Additional to be completed by Oct. 1, ninety-five miles.

Leaving 105 miles, which will be completed Sept. 1, 1872.

Total amount of this loan, $15,000,000.

Total cost of road, depots, equipments, &c., $30,000,000.

The amount remaining unsold, about $5,000,000 will soon be absorbed. They are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ AN INCREASING INVESTMENT DEMAND for safe and remunerative railway securities is the natural result of the successful negotiation of the new five per cent. loan.

Now that Government does not *longer* propose to be a borrower at *six per cent.*, there are certain Railroad Bonds into which Five-twenties can be converted, the holder thereby securing the *same gold* rate of *interest* for a *long* term of years, and at the same time increasing his *capital* about 25 per cent.

To *all* seeking some such profitable conversion of their Governments, we invite the most careful examination of the Twenty-Year Sinking-Fund Gold Bonds issued by the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad Line.

We *firmly believe* that these bonds are not surpassed in safety by any securities in the market.

We believe that such an exchange can be effected with the most perfect assurance of the prompt payment of the interest, and the absolute safety of the principal.

We believe that soon after this small loan is placed, the bonds will advance to par, as the securities of a New-England Trunk Railroad Line, with a *local business* sufficient to more than pay interest on its small bonded debt and all running expenses—and situated so that it cannot *fail* to secure an enormous *through* and *pleasure* traffic, MUST *command* the confidence of all, and be in *demand* as one of the most popular and desirable investments.

Our present rate for these bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

For full information, pamphlets, maps, &c., apply to E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 252 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 715 Chestnut-st., Phila.,
Financial Agents.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST-WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Hides, No.	251
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Hides, bales	20
Cotton, bales	228	Leather, sides	21,860
Copper, bbls	88	Pork, pkgs	58
Copper, cakes	195	Cut-meats, pkgs	164
Dried Fruit, pkgs	427	Lard, pkgs	1,172
Eggs, bbls	979	Stearine, pkgs	106
Flour, bbls	8,624	Butter, pkgs	2,473
Wheat, bushels	105,004	Cheese, pkgs	8,975
Corn, bushels	179,190	Tallow, pkgs	160
Oats, bushels	73,206	Lard-oil, bbls	25
Rye, bushels	12,951	Starch, boxes	1,975
Flaxseed, bags	552	Tea, half chests	19
Beans, bbls	11	Tobacco, hhds	428
Corn-meal, bags	128	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	504
Hemp, bales	23	Whisky, bbls	775
Hops, bales	332	Wool, bales	141

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Rhine*, for London—299 bbls. Resin, 18,957 bushels Wheat, 32,482 bushels Corn, 500 cases Sewing-machines, 250 boxes Clocks, 115 bbls. Pork, 125 hhds. Tobacco, 79 tcs. Tobacco, 300 cases Lobsters, 3,000 Staves, 49 boxes Lamps, 4,500 bbls. Flour, 100 boxes Maizena.

By the steamer *City of Manchester*, for London—28,972 bushels Wheat, 288 hhds. Tobacco, 88 cases Tobacco, 83 cases Tobacco, 52 cases Sewing-machines, 498 bales Hops, 792 boxes Cheese, 759 pkgs. Butter, 100 boxes Extract, 63 casks Scraps.

By the brig *Brothers*, for Bristol—2,020 bbls. Naphtha, 100 cases Naphtha.

By the brig *Nellie*, for Hull—39,676 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Catharine*, for Queenstown and orders—13,191 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Midas*, for Antwerp—33,451 bushels Wheat, 8,348 bushels Rye, 100 bbls. Resin, 86 hhds. Tallow, 51 bbls. Tallow, 10,400 Staves, 547 bbls. Flour, 32 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *J. V. Troop*, for Antwerp—2,022 bbls. Resin, 51,077 bushels Wheat, 15 cases Oil Peppermint, 13 casks Gin, 6,198 bushels Rye, 16 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—50 cases Spermaceti, 25 bbls. Honey, 850 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Cotton-oil, 303 bales Tobacco, 14,651 bushels Rye, 7,392 bushels Wheat, 407 cases Bacon, 95 boxes Lobsters, 40 boxes Corn Starch, 199 boxes Clocks, 12 cases Oil Peppermint, 95 boxes Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Vidar*, for Elsinore and orders—765 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Atlantic*, for Elsinore and orders—1,994 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Camille*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,339 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *A. R. Storer*, for Cette—453 pkgs. Wine, 88,440 Staves.

BEES-WAX—Has been slow of sale at 33c.@34c. ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade in this line shows more animation, with a generally strong market, as to values.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request on the basis of our quotations: Common Pale to North River, $5@$9; Jersey, $7 50@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15, by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Continue very dull at former figures, including Adamantine, light weight, at 13c.@15c.; Plain Sperm, 29c.; Patent Sperm, 39c.; Paraffine, 24c., ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Has been inactive at $1 75 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—There has been a generally good inquiry noted, with a firm market demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $11; do. House do., $14; New-castle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton for cargoes. On Wednesday, Aug. 30, 140,000 tons Scranton will be offered at the regular monthly auction sale.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in fair demand, with sales reported here of 4,320 bags by the *Vendandt*, and at Baltimore 2,037 bags by the *Yamoyden*, and 277 bags by the *David Stewart*, on private terms. Other kinds have been in request at full rates: 250 bags Bahia were sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 11⅞c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9⅞c.@10c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COCOA—Dull; 233 bags Guayaquil sold, for home use, mostly at 12c., gold, ₱ ℔., free; stock, 5,050 bags Guayaquil, 225 bags Caracas, and 166 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Has been offered sparingly and quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher, on, however, a light trade for early delivery; sales, 422 bales, including 40 bales to shippers, 347 bales to spinners and 35 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been an active movement, opening ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔. dearer, but closing ⅛c. off the highest figures, with some show of steadiness at the reduction; sales 20,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for September, 200 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18⅝c., 800 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18¾c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 400 bales at 18¾c., 700 bales at 18 13-16c., 800 bales at 18⅞c., 500 bales at 19c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 18 13-16c.; November, 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 200 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c.; December, 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18¾c.; January, 200 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 19c. And today, for September, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 600 bales at 18⅝c., 1,800 bales at 18⅝c., 400 bales at 18 9-16c.; 100 bales September at 18¾c. and 100 bales October at 18 13-16c., together; October, 1,000 bales at 18⅝c., 1,300 bales at 18 13-16c., 1,100 bales at 18 11-16c., 2,000 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18⅝c.; 200 bales October, 100 bales November and 100 bales December, at 18⅞c., together; November, 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 600 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 400 bales at 18¾c.; December, 1,000 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 900 bales at 18⅝c.; 100 bales December and 100 bales January at 19c., together; January, 200 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 300 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅛c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales October. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 18.51c.; October, 18.58c.; November, 18.46c.; December, 18.51c.; March, 18⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 228 bales, including 185 bales from Savannah and 43 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,103 bales, and thus far this week, 4,444 bales, against 3,858 bales same time last week; and thus far this season, 3,966,532 bales, against 2,901,226 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	16	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅛	18½	18⅝	19
Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21¼	21½	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FRUIT—The demand for Foreign has been more active, particularly so for Layer Raisins, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of sellers. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 60@$2 65, with sales reported of 12,000 boxes; Currants at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ ℔.; Almonds, 14½c.@17½c.; Figs, 10c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7½c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¾c.@9c.; Dates, 6¼c.@7c.; Filberts, 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.; Canton Ginger, $8 50 ₱ case; Sardines, 21½c.@22½c. for quarter boxes.

FISH—With freer offerings, and a fairly active call prices of most kinds are quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13 50@$14; No. 2 do., $9@$9 50; No. 3 do., $6@$7 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and quoted generally 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, on more liberal offerings of most descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 40; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6; very good to fancy at $6@$6 65; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 50@$5 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@$6, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 15@$4 85
Sour Flour	4 35@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 40
Extra State	5 65@ 6 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in less request at less buoyant prices, with sales since our last of 800 bbls. at $5 15@$6 60 for poor to good, and $6 60@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal continues in request at $3 40@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and quoted off in price about 2c. a bushel, on a more urgent offering of stock, partly to arrive, stringent ocean freights, and less favorable advices from Liverpool. The export call has been on a restricted scale. Millers have been purchasing sparingly. The market closed in favor of purchasers throughout. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here, afloat, and from store, including White Western at $1 47@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 40@$1 44 for ordinary to very good new Red; $1 48 for prime new Amber do., here; $1 48 bid for do., September delivery, and $1 46 for prime Red do., same delivery; $1 32@$1 38 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 38 reported bid for prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 36@$1 38 for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at $1 36@$1 37½; Soft do., $1 20@$1 35; White Genesee, $1 48½@$1 60; Red and Amber, $1 42@$1 50; White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber do., $1 43@$1 50, ₱ bushel.....Corn has been moderately active at about yesterday's latest figures for prime samples, though closing with less firmness. The export movement has been checked by the scarcity of ocean freight room. The trade demand has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels at 65½c.@67½c. for inferior to strictly prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67c. for prime dry, afloat, and 66½c. in store; 65½c.@66½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c., chiefly at 70c., for Yellow Western; 71c.@75c. for White Western, and 85c.@88c. for White Southern.....Rye has been in less request and less buoyant in price, with Western quoted at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel....Barley continues wholly nominal. The few cars of Western offering were held altogether above the views of buyers, whose bids continued to range from 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been in light demand and quoted weak at $1 10@$1 38, as the extremes, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,500 bushels fair Canada at $1 18 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in less demand and quoted less firm, though not materially changed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 40c.@47c. for poor to very choice New Mixed Western; 39c.@44c. for new Black; 42c.@47c. for ordinary to prime New White Western and White Ohio; 49c.@50c. for fancy do.; and 35c.@42c. for new crop Jersey. Other sales were made, particulars of which were withheld. The export clearances hence since our last have been 4,500 bbls. Flour, 47,939 bushels Wheat, and 32,482 bushels Corn, for London; 39,676 bushels Corn for Hull; 13,191 bushels Corn for Queenstown and orders; 547 bbls. Flour, 84,528 bushels Wheat, and 14,546 bushels Rye, for Antwerp; 7,392 bushels Wheat and 14,651 bushels Rye, for Hamburg.

The following boats passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 28, 1871:

Wheat—J. J. Parry, Jr., Buffalo; John Pease, Buffalo; Charles Squires, Buffalo; Fred. Specht, Buffalo; Smith Betts, Oswego.

Lumber—James A. Jackson, Olean; Six Brothers, Oswego; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; C. H. Bowers, Oswego; Luther Covill, Oswego; H. P. Ellis, Oswego; D. G. Van Buren, Oswego; Nora, Oswego; Three Brothers, Buffalo; Isaac Gilbert, Booneville.

Oats—Thos. Wilson, Buffalo.

Corn—J. Younglove, Buffalo; Alanson, Buffalo; Morse, Buffalo; A. D. Murray, Oswego.

Oil—Champion, Buffalo.

Salt—C. F. Williston, Syracuse.

Iron Ore—J. W. Burk, Oswego; P. Abbe, Oswego.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite strong in price, on a good demand; sales 3,100 bbls. Strained at $3 12½@$3 25; 2,500 do., seller last half of September, on private terms; 1,600 bbls. Pale at $6 25@$8 ₱ 280 ℔s.; exports, 3,321 bbls. Tar has been depressed and lower, on more liberal offerings; sales 50 bbls. Washington at $3 25; 30 bbls. do., (large Provision barrels,) at $3 62½, and 100 bbls. Newbern at $3 62½ ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 245 bbls., in lots, at 52½c.@54c., closing at 52½c. ₱ gallon,—showing a weaker market. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 10@$8 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 15@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has been a moderate call for Crude Whale, with sales recently of 915 bbls. Southern and 300 bbls. Northern at New-Bedford on private terms; 16,000 gallons Coast at 50c.@51c., and 6,000 gallons Southern on private terms, mainly to shippers. Of Crude Sperm the recent sales include 808 bbls. at $1 22@$1 25; and of Menhaden 1,000 bbls. at about 40c. ₱ gallon. Linseed steady and in demand. The movement in other kinds has been slow, yet most holders quote a firm market. We quote: Crude Whale at 52c.@55c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 65c.@67c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45. Lard-oil, 75c.@87½c.; Red Oil at 45c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, 80c., in casks, in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 18, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Seal at 60c.@62c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@51c.; Yellow, 58c.@60c.; White, 62c.@67½c., ₱ gallon.

THE NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

Sperm—Has been in better demand, and we note sales of 1,100 bbls. for export, and 110 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms.

Whale—Is very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug. 28, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Boston.			
Brig Rosa Baker	289	....	....
Provincetown.			
Schr. E. B. Conwell	40	10	....
Schr. Mary G. Curren	20	12	....
New-York.			
Steamer Ocean Queen	....	23	....
Total	349	45	....
Previously	29,903	62,555	594,186
From Jan. 1, to date	30,252	62,600	594,186
Same time last year	35,481	60,337	540,148
Exports for the week ending Aug. 28, 1871	319	3,200	7,936
Previously	14,715	12,682	322,687
From Jan. 1, to date	15,034	15,382	330,623
Same time last year	12,980	9,625	290,838

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quiet today, and quoted barely steady at 14c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude continues in light demand at 17⅞c.@18c., generally 18c., ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the quotation was 17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,420 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, remained at $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl....Refined Oil has been in less demand and quoted weaker in the local market, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 24⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do., last half of September, at 24⅞c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia business has been fairly active, but prices have favored buyers; 12,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, reported sold at 24c.; and 5,000 bbls. do., September delivery, at 24c.@24⅛c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,185 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in slack request, on the basis of 9c.@9½c. for Western and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 2,769 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Elsinore and orders; 1,339 bbls. do. for Gibraltar and orders; and 2,090 bbls. and 100 cases Naphtha for Bristol. And from Philadelphia, 73,304 gallons Refined Petroleum for Hull, Eng.; and 110,861 gallons for Gibraltar and orders.

PROVISIONS—The general market has been very dull, with the advantage as to prices at the close, in most instances, in favor of buyers. Pork has been depressed and cheaper, with a limited inquiry noted for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 87½ for Western Mess, with small lots reported at $14, an extreme rate; $14@$14 50 for New City Mess; $12 75@$13 for Thin Mess; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $13 62½@$13 70 seller September; sales, 1,250 bbls.....Dressed Hogs continue quiet, ranging from 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ ℔...Cut-meats continue very slow of sale at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 5¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ ℔.....Bacon has been inactive at 7⅞c.@8¼c. for ice-cured City.....Lard has been in limited demand at less firm prices; sales, 590 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam, 9⅛c. for New, and ⅛c.@9⅛c. for City.....Beef has been dull and heavy. We quote the range from $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been quiet and nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very dull at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.....Butter has been less sought after, and grades below strictly prime have been depressed and unsettled. We quote State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to good at 10c.@18c., ₱ ℔.; the day's receipts were 2,473 pkgs. Cheese has been in less demand, and quoted weak and declining, toward the close. We quote from 9c.@10¾c. for fair to fancy Factory; 7½c.@10c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 4½c.@9¼c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,975 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw has been firm in price and not offered freely, while the demand has been good, chiefly for refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,012 hhds. and 1,422 boxes, including 200 hhds. good, fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 250 hhds. common to scant good do. at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 150 hhds. Martinique at 8⅞c.; 97 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 30 hhds. St. Croix at 9⅞c.; 163 hhds. grocery, Porto Rico at 9⅞c.@11c.; 46 hhds. Demerara at 11⅞c.@12¼c.; and 76 hhds. Scotch at 11⅞c.@11⅞c.; also 874 boxes Havana Centrifugal do., 10c., and 348 boxes do. Derosne, at 10⅜c.; and 400 boxes do. Centrifugal No. 11, at 10⅜c. ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c. ₱ ℔. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, ranging from 10⅝c.@13c., as the extreme.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand, and at the close quoted cheaper; sales, 325 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@94c., closing at 93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown less animation. The scarcity of room and extreme firmness of owners have been decidedly against free negotiations. The demand for Grain room has been good at the ruling figures, on berth. Vessels for Grain on charter have been offered with unusual reserve, and at rates above the views of shippers, in most instances checking business. The offerings of Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, and general cargo have been on a restricted scale. Petroleum vessels have been less urgently sought after. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 830 bales Cotton at ¼d., by steam, and 3-16d., by sail, ₱ ℔., chiefly by steam; 31,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9¾d.; 75,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 400 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 35s.; 6,500 boxes Cheese and 350 pkgs. Butter at 40s.; 60 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton.; also, an American ship of 1,556 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 12,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 3,600 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 52 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark of 379 tons register, with about 2,250 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark of 653 tons register, (to arrive some time hence,) with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Havre, a British ship, of 1,034 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo, taking chiefly Grain, on private terms; also, reported, a British ship, of 850 tons register, for general cargo, including Grain, without particulars; and, rumored, a ship, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Antwerp, 800 tcs. Lard, at 35s., and small lots of Tallow, &c., at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Dried Fruit at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 30 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 30s. ₱ ton. For Oporto, an American brig, of 376 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Terragona, Barcelona, or Marseilles, shipper's option, a Spanish brig, of 382 tons register, with equal to 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, half in bbls. and half in cases, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm. WHEAT excited; prices higher; advanced 5½c.@6c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 24½@$1 25, seller August; $1 08½@$1 08¾, seller September; in the afternoon firmer, $1 08¾@$1 09, seller September; $1 26 bid for cash. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 45¾c., cash, or seller September; in the afternoon dull at 45¼c. seller August; 44c.@44¼c. seller September. OATS active and steady; No. 2, 29¾c.@30c. RYE firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 58c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 60c.@61c. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 89c. PORK stronger and a shade higher. LARD steady and firm. CUT-MEATS firm and steady. Live HOGS dull; declined 10c.; $4 10@$4 60. CATTLE quiet and weak; $2 37½@$5 35. FREIGHTS firm and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 150,000 bushels Wheat; 245,000 bushels Corn; 100,000 bushels Oats; 14,0000 bushels Rye; 30,000 bushels Barley and 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 76,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 19,000 bushels Barley and 1,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Extra Winter, $4 25@$4 60; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 65; Family Winter, $6@$6 65. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 3 Red, $1 12½@$1 13; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28. CORN dull and easier; High Mixed, on track, 43c.; White, sacked, 52c.@53c. OATS firmer; No. 2, in elevator, 35c.; mixed and sacked, 38c.@40c. BARLEY slow; No. 2 Fall, 75c.@77c.; choice Wisconsin, $1. RYE dull at 57c.@60c. WHISKY dull at 89c. TOBACCO higher; Lugs, $6 25@$7 50; common to good Leaf, $7@$11. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK firm, $13. BACON firm; same prices for round and order lots; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. LARD firm; kettle, 8¾c. Live HOGS steady, $4@$4 25. CATTLE unchanged; Texans, $1 75@$3 75; natives, $3 25@$5. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye and 1,600 bushels Barley. COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 37. CORN quoted at 60c. in round lots; sales 3,600 bushels, in car lots, at 61c. OATS held at 43c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for Bolted, $1 75 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c.@91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 30 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By lake, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 10,800 bushels Malt, 797,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By canal, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 1,533,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 62½@$4 75; Extras, $4 87½@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $5 50@$7; Pennsylvania do., $5 62½@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7; Fancy lots, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT held firmly; Red Western at $1 37@$1 40; Amber, $1 45@$1 46; White, $1 50@$1 60. RYE firmer at 75c. CORN—Steady demand by liberal receipts; Yellow, 71c.; High Mixed Western at 67c.@70c. OATS steady; Black, 40c.; Mixed, 42c.@43c.; White, 44c.@46c. COFFEE held firmly; stock nearly exhausted. SUGAR dull; Cuba Fair to Good Refining, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Porto Rico, 9⅝c.@10⅛c. MOLASSES—Sales Cuba Muscovado, 33c. PROVISIONS—Feeling firm. Mess PORK held at $14@$14 25. LARD, 9⅝c.@9¾c. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 24c. WHISKY dull; Western, in iron, 92½c. COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—FLOUR—Demand good at full prices; Family, $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 17@$1 20. CORN in good demand at full prices—52c. OATS firm and in fair demand at 30c.@39c. BARLEY steady with moderate demand; Fall, 80c.@90c. Spring, 80c.@$1. RYE steady with moderate demand at 65c.@68c. PORK quiet and weak at $12 50. LARD quiet and weak at $9. BULK MEATS—Shoulders in good demand at full prices; sales at 5⅜c.; Sides quiet and weak. HOGS steady, with moderate demand, at $4 50@$4 80. CATTLE—Demand fair; prices advanced; prime Steers, $4@$4 75. TOBACCO steady, with moderate demand. WHISKY buoyant and unsettled; sales at 89c.; now asking 90c. COTTON firmer; Low Middling, 17¼c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 196,000 bushels; Corn, 386,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Corn, 123,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; market bare; sales, 4,000 bushels Duluth at $1 24. CORN quiet and lower; sales, 60,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c. OATS dull; nominally 38c. for No. 2 Western and Ohio. RYE dull; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 71c. BARLEY—None offered. SEEDS steady, at $3 for new Timothy. PORK quiet at $13. LARD quiet at 10c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 29.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand at lower rates; No. 3 White, Wabash, $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; Amber Michigan, $1 26; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 20; Rejected, $1 05; extra White Michigan, $1 36; No. 2 do., $1 29. CORN quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 52c.; low mixed, 50½c.; White, 55c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 36½c.; No. 2, 34½c.; Michigan, 36c.; Rejected, 31c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn and 23,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn and 25,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 29.—WHEAT—There is an improved milling demand, and the market is stronger and higher; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Amber State, in elevator, at $1 45; 1 car do. do. at $1 46; 1 car No. 1 Treadwell, $1 48; 64 bags Extra Genesee, $1 52. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN depressed; sales 1,200 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 68c.; 1 car do. do., in central elevator, at 69c., and 1 car do. do., at East Albany, at 67½c. BARLEY inactive but firm; sales of 2 cars No. 2, six-rowed State, at 95c. OATS firmer and quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—FLOUR—Improved demand on orders; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT in light demand; $1 10@$1 25. CORN—Small sales; ear, delivered, 58c. OATS, 35c.@38c. RYE, 68c.@70c., all on arrival. PROVISIONS strong for round lots. PORK held at $12 75. BACON fairly active; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD, 9¾c.@11c. HAMS, 13½c.@14c. WHISKY dull; 89c. TOBACCO active and very firm; sales, 184 hhds.; Lugs, $6 85@$8; low to good Leaf, $8 25@$19.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—FLOUR steady; Extra Spring, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT unsettled; No. 2, $1 13¾; $1 08¾ seller September; No. 1, $1 14¾. OATS steady; No. 2, 30c. CORN—Advancing tendency; No. 2 Mixed, 45¾c. RYE easier; No. 1, 58½c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 61c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 73,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 18,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 29.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 617 head; trade very quiet, and last week's prices are barely sustained; sales, choice, at $9 75@$10; Extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 50; second, $7@$7 75; third, $5@$6 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 11,802 head; prices average about as last week; sales, in lots, at $3@$5 50 each. Veal CALVES, $5@$12.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—FLOUR steady, with considerable demand. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 28; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23. Corn dull and unchanged. OATS dull and a shade lower, $1 35. PETROLEUM firm; advancing tendency; Refined, 22c.@22½c.; Crude stronger, $5 45@$5 50.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 29.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and in fair demand at 61c. OATS—Supply light; 48c. PORK in fair demand and higher at $13 25, from store. LARD dull and nominal. BACON easier; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—BRAN dull at $1 02½@$1 05. BACON active and firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Bank Sterling, 122⅛; New-York, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 111⅞.

MOBILE, Aug. 29.—COTTON unsettled; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; net receipts, 99 bales; exports, coastwise, 97 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 2,913 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 39 bales; gross, 73 bales; exports, coastwise, 52 bales; sales, 66 bales; stock, 930 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet, but strong; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 134 bales; gross receipts, 1,238 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,500 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; extra, $1 37; No. 1 White, $1 32½@$1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 29½.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 31 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,359 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 29.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports, coastwise, 415 bales; stock, 329 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 51 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; stock, 2,237 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 351 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 11,022 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 294 bales; gross, 399 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 23,494 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 4 bales; stock, 545 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 29.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17⅜c.@17½c.; receipts, 26 bales; sales, 15 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities opened dull; 5-20s, '62, 92⅞; '65, 93; '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅜.

1½ P. M.—American Securities easier; 5-20 Bonds—'62s, 92⅞; '65, 92⅞; '67, 92⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅛ for money and account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, '62s, 92⅞; '65s, 93; '67s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅜.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅞ for the old issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—French Rentes opened at 56f. and closed at 55f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—10½ A. M.—COTTON hardening; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P.M.—COTTON—Shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS quiet; Red Spring Wheat 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d. ₱ cental. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 25,000 American.

4½ P. M.—COTTON strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation.

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.—The shipments of COTTON since the last report, to date, were 1,500 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address New-York Times.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

M. Larey has resigned the office of French Minister of Works. The Guards of Bordeaux are the last to be disbanded, as a mark of consideration for their services. The Comte de Chambord does not favor the efforts of the Legitimists to secure a successor to M. Thiers. The latter is dissatisfied with the language of the Assembly Committee's report on prolongation, and will speak against its adoption. Twenty-three thousand of the French inhabitants of Strasbourg have immigrated to France and America since annexation.

The *Cross Gazette*, of Berlin, says that a meeting between the Emperors Francis Joseph and William is also planned for some time in November, at some point on the Rhine. Count Waldersee has been replaced at Versailles as German Chargé de Affaires by Baron von Arnim. The change is regarded as an evidence of more secure relations with France, permitting Germany to dispense with "a military watcher" in that country.

Sweden is reorganizing her army, but conscription is to be retained, and soldiers are to be paid 100 thalers a year.

The Spanish authorities quarantine all vessels from Cuban and Bahama ports, in apprehension of yellow fever.

GENERAL.

Several of the persons wounded in the recent railroad disaster near Boston, exhibited unfavorable symptoms yesterday. Jefferson Rowe, the baggage-master of the Pullman train, who was injured at his post, lies at the City Hospital in a precarious condition. His right arm was amputated on Monday, at the elbow joint; and yesterday his left leg, which was shattered, was taken off. The number of deaths has reached thirty-two. The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Gannett takes place today. Rev. Calvin Lincoln, a College classmate and intimate friend, will conduct the services. Rev. Dr. Mason's funeral will take place on Thursday, in Cambridgeport. The Coroner's inquest was continued yesterday, and the engineer and fireman of the accommodation-train, and the conductor of the express-train examined.

One Thomas S. Cassidy, on Monday, attempted to obtain $14,000 from the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, on a certificate of deposit on J. J. Cisco & Son, of New-York, in favor of J. B. Cornell, purporting to be for $40,000, and $9,000 from Lewis Johnson & Co., of Washington, on a similar certificate, purporting to be for $17,500. He was, in both instances, requested to wait until an answer from New-York could be received by telegraph, but pressing engagements called him away at the moment. The certificates were originally made for $700 and $104 respectively.

The Governor has sent the following dispatch to Robert F. Brundage, the Sheriff, at White Plains, in which he says: "Believing further investigation on my part to be due to the proper administration of justice, I have respited Buckout till Sept. 15.

Vice-President Colfax has arrived at Minneapolis, Min., from his trip to Red River. He will leave St. Paul for South Bend, Ind., on Thursday next.

The first two hundred millions of the new five per cent. bonds have all been taken, and the subscription books were closed yesterday. It is understood that the applications for the bonds were in excess of the allowance.

Intelligence received from Los Flores, Southern California, received in San Francisco, represents that the rebel Chief, Olegario, has persuaded the Aguillas Indians to join him in an attack on the settlement of San Louis Rey. The settlers are responding to a call to resistance.

The Board of Trustees of the Cornell University, on Monday, elected the following new Professors: Tracey Peck, of Yale, Professor of Latin; Isaac L. Flagg, of Harvard, Professor of Greek; Thomas J. Tilney, of Yale, Professor of Rhetoric; Marcus E. Loomis, of Yale, Professor of Physics. All of these gentlemen have taken degrees in European Universities. The Professorship of Architecture is to be filled next week.

The State Committee of Methodism met yesterday in the College Hall, Syracuse, and decided to call a State Convention, to be held in Syracuse at a date soon to be fixed. The cornerstone of the Hall of Languages will be laid on Thursday afternoon.

The Postmaster-General, yesterday, ordered mail service on the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, between Peoria and Rock Island, eighty-two miles, and back, twelve times a week, at a compensation of $4,600 per annum.

A band of 300 men entered the Morganfield, Ky., Jail, last Saturday night, took out a white man and a negro charged with outraging a woman near Caseyville on Tuesday night, and hung them on a tree one mile from the town.

A few more cases of yellow fever are reported at Charleston, S. C., and three deaths within the twenty-four hours ending last evening. Many unacclimated persons have left the city.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., yesterday, Gen. Chamberlain accepted the office of President, tendered him last July.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention is to be held in Madison today. And the Mississippi Republican State Convention is to meet in Jackson today.

We shall publish to-morrow morning a fresh series of extracts from the official figures sent in to the Board of Supervisors. These will include a startling list of payments made to the New-York Printing Company, and to stationery firms which are connected with the "Ring." Other payments will also be set forth supplementary to the accounts already made public.

The Next Legislature.

"Forewarned is forearmed." Tammany is already sending out its bids in advance for the votes of pretended Republicans in the next Legislature. So shameless has this band of corruptionists become, that one of its pet organs in this City openly announces the intention of the Ring to buy itself through. The *Herald* this morning makes the following declaration:

> "Suppose the Republicans do carry the next Legislature, there will only be a few more votes for the terrible political Ogre to buy up."

The "terrible political ogre" is, of course, Senator Tweed, who, for two years, has presented the disgraceful spectacle of a member of the Senate at the head of a combination to corrupt his fellow-legislators. He finds now that the people are so aroused to the danger and humiliation he is bringing upon the State that they are bound to put him down. He simply laughs at them. Utterly unable to understand how human nature can resist the coarse corruption of money and political preferment, the leader of the Ring announces that the only result of sending to the Legislature men politically opposed to him will be to compel him to "buy up" so many more votes. The announcement has a double purpose. There is a large class of our citizens who take but little part in politics, and who regard all who do with suspicion. These men, it is hoped, will be confirmed in their suspicion and indifference by such expressions as we have quoted. The first object is to discourage decent voters, and keep them from the polls. The second object is not so direct, but to the Ring is equally important. It is to announce to all the scoundrels throughout the State, who are nominally connected with the Republican Party, and who can by any means get a Republican nomination, that Tammany stands ready to reimburse any expenditures necessary to secure an election, with a handsome bonus besides. It is an advertisement for saleable Republicans, and an invitation to them to use every effort to get themselves in the market. And they will do it. There never was a campaign where bad men were so hungry for office as they will be in the one that is just before us.

They can only be met in one way. Nominate only men of known honesty. Do not be contented with negative virtue. Do not select simply obscure individuals against whom, and for whom, nothing can be said. Select prominent men, of tried integrity, whom every voter would trust implicitly in private life. By that system we can get honest government once more.

We rejoice to believe that this is the spirit with which all honest Republicans will enter on this canvass. The *Tribune* addresses itself to the subject in the temper we hope to see animate the entire party this Fall. It says:

> "We cannot elect corruptionists and insignificant creatures, whereat we profoundly rejoice. If the next Legislature is to be no improvement on the last, morally and intellectually, we trust it will be unchanged politically. We don't want lineal successors to the 'Radical saints' and 'white neck-clothed scoundrels,' whom the Albany *Argus* charges with receiving vast bribes to pass abominable tax-levies out of millions stolen from our City in the guise of bills for carpets never woven, and plastering never done. If such cattle shall buy or steal Republican nominations, knife them!"

We observe in the Republican Press a good deal of very creditable talk about the need of harmony in the party this Fall. There certainly never was a time when harmony was so important. And there is but one way to secure it. Name for office only men who, by their conspicuous fitness, will compel universal support.

Advertising Facilities for Murder.

What would be thought of a newspaper which had a section of its advertising columns specially devoted to giving publicity to establishments devoted to the training of juvenile thieves, to the puffing of the newest and most effective implements of burglary, and to the announcement of the whereabouts of "cracksmen" and pickpockets who wished to secure coadjutors in crime? Can it be possible that the chastity of woman and the lives of babes are of less account than a few ounces of precious metal, or a roll of greenbacks? The law watches narrowly over every attempt which imperils the safety of the latter, and utterly disregards a wide-spread conspiracy against the former. Public opinion would be shocked at the coolness of an advertisement from a professional thief, and the newspaper which admitted it would certainly be looked after by the Police. But both the public and the Police appear to be perfectly callous about the offenses of newspapers which insert the lying notices of men and women whose profession, if it means anything at all, means murder made easy. There is no city in the civilized world where the procuress, the libertine, and the abortionist thrust themselves so openly upon public notice, as in New-York. There is no community anywhere which admits into the circle of family reading, newspapers which advertise facilities for concubinage, prostitution, and murder—which show young men the path to ruin, and young women the path to dishonor and shameful death. The machinery is exceedingly complete. There is the "personal" column, for prurient suggestion and clandestine meeting, the "astrology" column, through which may be secured the services of the go-between, and the "medical" column, where the consequences of shame are promised to be averted by means still more shameful, and through which the victim finds a shattered constitution or an early grave.

It is not only in the columns of such weekly journals as the *Sunday Mercury* that the vile traffic in human souls and bodies is advertised. The pages of that journal and its lesser rivals in infamy, do, indeed, contain one class of notices which, for shameless obscenity, stand absolutely unequaled. The character of such papers is, however, perfectly well understood. Everybody knows them to be social pests and ulcers, and their readers are those who deliberately lend themselves to foster the corruption by which the vile sheets are sustained. But when a paper like the New-York *Herald*, professing to address a respectable constituency, and being in fact admitted into many respectable households, gives up its columns to the dissemination of the same pernicious stuff, the question may fairly be asked whether the journalist who prostitutes his columns to the service of the quack doctor is not an accessory before the fact to his crimes. In this respect the *Herald* enjoys almost a monopoly of infamy which, so far as we are aware, is shared by no other morning or evening daily journal of the slightest pretensions to respectability. Even the *World*, which lends its columns to the advocacy of almost any form of villainy which can afford to pay for the job, is free from the taint of the abortionist's wages of blood. In the *Herald* of yesterday there are some fifty-eight lines of so-called "medical" advertisements, devoted to the service of fourteen practitioners about whose character there can be but one opinion. Among these is the business announcement under the alias of "Dr." Ascher, of the man Rosenzweig, around whom are slowly accumulating the undoubted evidences of a great and hideous crime. The *Herald* may possibly withdraw this advertisement today, but will it also withdraw the equally impudent and criminal announcements of the other wretches who trade in murder? Ascher's method promises "immediate relief" and claims to be "sure and safe." What a ghastly commentary upon such an announcement is the fate of the golden-haired unfortunate who lies, a mass of putrefaction, in the Morgue! And how eloquently does the foul wrong, which has so unexpectedly been brought to light, plead for the banishment of all the disgusting advertisements of traffickers in human lives from the columns of every journal that does not wish to be excluded from respectable households!

This is a subject upon which it is high time that public opinion should be fairly roused. The law must take hold of the abortionists, as it very easily can, and public opinion must set its seal of emphatic condemnation upon every agency which aids and abets the shameful trade. The duty of the Press on this question is clear and urgent, and it must be prepared to speak out against the infamy with hands clean of its rewards. There are families who could tell fearful things of the ruin which has been wrought by the profession of which Rosenzweig is a fair sample. But fear of exposure, and fear of the threats of these medical impostors, seal the lips of both victims and their friends. The moment that our correspondent, "Dr." Mauriceau, found that he could not intimidate the Times with his filthy ravings, but that, on the contrary, he was likely to find the first step he took against us a prelude to a sojourn in the State Prison, he immediately "backed down," and endeavored to explain away his little attempt at intimidation. Private individuals who are debarred from testifying against such rascals by their reckless threats should take note of the example, and the Press of the City should aid in extirpating an evil which has assumed proportions so monstrous. The time is opportune to strike quickly, and to strike home.

The Ring on the Ring.

Mayor Hall and the New-York *Herald*—both members of one firm—are trying very hard to get the public to take the *Sir Charles Coldstream* view of the recent exposures of Tammany frauds. "There is nothing in it," they are constantly crying out. The *Herald* tries to bamboozle its readers by suppressing all the evidence against its bosom friends, Hall & Co.; but it only succeeds in driving its readers elsewhere for information. Mayor Hall will do the *Herald* more injury than ten years of hard work will repair. People do not like to be willfully deceived by their newspaper.

Yesterday the *Herald* published a report of the Supervisors' Committee, with this heading prefixed: "The City Accounts; Tammany Moves and Defies the Defamers." Will the *Herald* explain what it means by this? We have published copies of warrants paid under the authority of Hall and Connolly. Not only has the accuracy of those warrants never been denied, but it can be proved by the *Herald* or any body else who chooses to go and examine the accounts now before the Supervisors. What, then, is it but a combination of insolence and dishonesty which induces the neglected and sense-forsaken *Herald* to talk about "Tammany's defamers?"

Again, the *Herald* is foolish and reckless enough to level a totally unnecessary insult at the German Democrats of this City. It suppresses nearly the entire report of the proceedings at the Committee of the German Democratic Union Party on Monday, and puts this head-line to the fragment it dare not suppress: "Ve moost Haf de Vigures"—that being the dialect in which Germans are supposed to talk. By this course the *Herald* is doing no substantial service for its friends, the Tammany rogues, while it is inevitably preparing for its own decline and fall.

As for Mayor Hall, the evil spirit of the *Herald*, he puts forward the Tammany view, in his weekly paper, with his usual felicity. His faith in the apathy and blindness of the public is still unshaken. Listen to him:

> "In a political fight in New-York there can be no doubt that the Democrats will win. What in the world would give the State to the Custom-Murphyites we cannot imagine. Not newspapers. *Certainly not politics.*"

No, politics have very little to do with Tammany triumphs. It is the money that settles it all. Where Democrats cannot be bought, Republicans too often are open to bribes. But *honest* Democrats are everywhere tired of this scandalous arrangement, and if Republicans of the Winans stamp can ever be elected again by Republican votes, the Republican Party deserves to perish. Give us honest men instead of the Tammany rascals, for Heaven's sake, Democrats or Republicans, and free the country from the black scandal which rests upon it. But let us hear A. Oakey Hall again:

> "Tammany is organizing its party for victory. * * * Tammany is unshaken. * * * New-York State is ours. New-York City is ours. The Times, be it observed, has not charged the City Government with carelessness, or ignorance, or incompetency, in this or that detail of Municipal administration. It has attacked the heart, not the head, of the Government."

Yes—we have called the members of that Government THIEVES, and proved them to be so—but that is a reproach which Connolly, Hall, Tweed and Sweeny seem rather to enjoy. "You have attacked our hearts," they coolly say, "not our heads. Never mind our dishonesty—we give in about that."

This is the gist of Hall's defense. He acknowledges the truth and justice of the charges brought against him and his colleagues, but, as before, he laughs at the public, and says, "We have got the City and the State, no matter what you may do." Is that so? Will the public allow this man Hall to stuff his *Herald* in their face, and then laugh at them as a pack of indolent fools for allowing their property to be stolen every day and never stretching forth a hand to save it?

We have not quite given all that Mayor Hall has to say in his paper in reference to the present crisis. He boasted the other day that Connolly was quite happy, and cared nothing for all that had been said. Mayor Hall's satisfaction with the position of affairs may be judged of from the following gems which his light and playful fancy dropped last week:

> "What is a syndicate? is the conundrum now going the rounds—why, a syndicate seems to be something like a feller that calls for a single room in a hotel—it puts up a loan."
>
> "Counts at Newport are at a discount."
>
> "Shocking levity—the light-ship off Savannah has gone astray."
>
> "There's no surf at New-London; but lots of rollers—tenpin rollers, f'rinstance."
>
> "It is clear, from the history of the Times and its 'delayed' public meeting, that honest and intelligent persons do not believe what the Times has charged upon the City Government."
>
> "These warm, yet occasionally breezy days, with charmingly cool mornings and evenings, are an indication that we are likely to have what befel Adam—an early Fall."

If this view of the question does not satisfy the people, they can rest dissatisfied—the Mayor cares nothing for their opinion one way or the other.

Cholera.

Cholera has started on its old track, and is moving westward with swift and certain steps. Already have we felt a shudder of apprehension at the recorded progress of the pestilence, and the ordinary diseases of Midsummer, painful and mortal enough under any circumstances, assume an alarming form in the eyes of nervous sufferers and their hardly less excited friends and neighbors. There is among some people, and, strange to say, even among some physicians, an apparent eagerness to be able to report the first case of epidemic disease; and so ready is the public mind to be excited upon the subject that some newspapers—those which live upon sensation—jump at the slightest excuse for decorating their bulletin-boards with the announcement that their forthcoming number is big with a case of cholera. This is, perhaps, not unnatural, but it certainly is unwise. For cholera does not break out spontaneously in any other country than that in which it first had its origin. Before cholera is domesticated among us, we must first hear of its arrival.

What the germ of this disease is, and how it is produced, scientific investigation has not yet discovered. The conditions favorable to its development—as filth, crowds, foul air, poor and insufficient food—are well known, but the nature of the seed, and the generative power which produces it, are yet almost as hidden as the origin of life or of language. It is known, however, that certain agents will destroy the germs, and also that there is no case on record of their spontaneous production in Europe or America. Real cholera, which is a peculiar, clearly-defined and unmistakable disease, is an Asiatic growth, and appears in Western countries only because it has been carried there. The important question as to how it is carried has fortunately been settled with reasonable certainty, and the decision, supported by all the known facts of the case, is such as to give us assurance that with proper care we can protect ourselves against it.

Whether the germs of cholera are animalcules invisible even to the microscope, as some theorists have supposed, or whether they are vegetable or mineral, or what not, fortunately concerns us very little, except as a question in natural science. If, indeed, they are animalcules, recent experiments would seem to show that they cannot certainly be destroyed by heat at a lower degree than 400 Fahrenheit—an intensity unattainable under ordinary circumstances for disinfecting purposes. But experience has shown that these germs can be destroyed by other agents than heat; so there are no terrors for us in Calvert's discovery that at lower heat than 400 degrees some animalcules will live. If the opinion which was once very generally held, and which may perhaps be held now by some medical men, that the germs of cholera were borne on the air, and even the water, were well founded, it would be of much more practical importance than any fancy or fact as to the nature of those germs; because in that case we could protect ourselves only by barring out the winds of heaven and the waves of the ocean. But cholera is not thus blown and washed about the world. It is carried, as always by direct human agency, just as goods are transported from place to place. Apples are not carried in a basket more literally than cholera is carried from one place to another. A distinguished physician of this City, Dr. John C. Peters, has marshaled in an able monograph the accessible evidence on this point in so clear and comprehensive a manner that there is no room left for doubt upon the subject.

Cholera is distributed from its birth-place in the East, first by means of the fairs and pilgrimages which attain in that country proportions of which we know practically nothing; and afterward it follows the course of commerce westward. Since the disease first appeared, there has not been a single known exception to this rule. Again and again cholera has broken out with seeming spontaneousness at places very remote, and apparently isolated from the nearest one at which it was epidemic; but upon investigation it has invariably been found that there has been a physical communication of the pestilential germ, either by means of persons or garments soiled with the *excreta* of the disease. The course of cholera in every one of its visitations of Europe has been traced and noted upon charts, as clearly and as certainly as that of a cargo of merchandise; and the inevitable conclusion is that perfect quarantine is perfect protection. That which is carried like goods and men can be stopped like goods and men. Perfect quarantine is very difficult; between countries connected by land it is almost impossible; but in cases like those of the British isles and the American continent, perfect quarantine is physically possible, its assailable side being the moral one—neglect or corruption on the part of the Health Officer or his subordinates. This is now so well understood by all physicians who have studied this subject scientifically, that such men do not hesitate to say that there is no difficulty in excluding cholera from our shores to all intents and purposes absolutely. For if, notwithstanding all vigilance, an infected person or article should slip through, or the germ should develop itself, an efficient Board of Health, acting promptly, could stamp out the disease in twenty-four hours by a thorough and remorseless disinfection of persons, premises, and personal property—we say remorseless, for thorough disinfection sometimes involves the destruction of outhouses, cisterns, clothing, and whatever can be infected by the *excreta* of the disease. There is, therefore, no reasonable cause of apprehension that we shall suffer from this Oriental pestilence. We have only to shut our gates against it, and be sure that our doorkeepers, that is our Health Officers, are vigilant and honest. But to insure that, we must watch them ourselves.

To Gov. Hoffman.

It is in the power of Gov. Hoffman to compel the men who have stolen millions of the money of the County to disgorge. Will he do it? By the Constitution, he can remove from office any District-Attorney who fails to do his duty. If it is not the duty of the District-Attorney of New-York to bring suit against such men as Garvey, Ingersoll, Keyser and their fellows, to recover money paid them for work never done, and materials never furnished, then the popular conception of the value of a District-Attorney is very much too high. We assume that our present prosecuting officer will not bring such suit except upon compulsion. He is too intimately connected with the Ring, and has too long been their instrument and a partner in their schemes, to perform voluntarily even so plain a duty. But he can be made to perform it. If he cannot, he can be removed and a man substituted who will serve the tax-payers and not the Ring. Gov. Hoffman knows that he possesses power of this kind, for he has used it on occasion. It is not simply a remote and contingent authority, which he can exercise only on the initiative of others. It lies wholly within the Governor's own discretion, and he has shown that he knows this fact, and the importance of it. Our readers will remember the election frauds in Kings County in 1869. They will remember that Mr. District-Attorney Samuel D. Morris, immediately after the election, secured indictments against a number of persons engaged in these frauds, and commenced their prosecution. Nothing ever came of it, because Mr. Morris was put on trial by the Governor, before a Commissioner of the Governor's appointment, on charges of malfeasance in office. The prosecutions have died out, though we regret to say that the powerful and corrupt Ring which continued them and carried them on is still in the fullness of apparent prosperity. This shows what can be done by the arraignment of a District-Attorney by the Governor, and that, too, without the removal of the officer—for Mr. Morris is still the District-Attorney of Kings County, and the charges against him ceased to be pressed when he ceased to press his own warfare on the Ring. It is absurd to suppose that if a District-Attorney can be made to suspend actions by such means, he cannot be made to bring actions also.

It will not do to say that there is no use in bringing such suits, that Ingersoll and Garvey will be found to have put the property out of their hands, and that the Courts could not be relied on. If the men implicated have made away with the plunder, no one could stand so good a chance to find what became of it as a shrewd and energetic District-Attorney acting with the lash of the Governor cracking about his heels. If the Courts are not to be relied on, the public ought to know it, and Gov. Hoffman is specially bound to help them to find it out. In every way, in fact, the Governor is urged to take this simple, direct, practical step for his fellow-citizens and constituents. His connection with Tammany has been so very close that many people believe that he is in collusion with the Ring leaders, and that for a consideration—generally believed to relate to his political advancement—he has aided their schemes. It is for him to say whether he will disprove these ugly insinuations. His course has not, in the main, had that tendency. But if he will come out plainly now, and put himself at the head of the decent Democrats, who are going to smash the Ring this Fall, he can save his reputation, even yet. If he will not, his reputation will be hopelessly ruined.

A Bad Pay-Master.

"He who pays before the bill is due," says the proverb, "is as bad a pay-master as he who doesn't pay at all." Mr. Connolly appears to be one of those whom the proverb-maker had in his mind. Some bills, such as the Sheriff's and Mr. Edward Jones' and the iron company's, he refuses to pay altogether. But Mr. Geo. S. Miller, the lucky carpenter, he pays in full before a stroke of work has been done. In the Times of Monday there appeared in the armory accounts the following item:

June 8.—To Geo. S. Miller: For work, labor, material, &c., Ninth Regiment Armory	$15,000 00

A reporter was sent up to glean the facts about this bill, and he had the good fortune to see a leading officer of the regiment, who told him that the armory was not touched until June 15, *a week after the bill had been paid.* Very little was done to the place then, and when the regiment bivouacked there on the night of the Orange riots, the company rooms were untouched, and the officers and men lay down to rest in the drill-hall above. It was understood in the regiment that this neglect of the armory by the City officials arose from the refusal of Col. Fisk to sign the requisitions until something had been done. But, as the officer remarked, the Colonel had to give in, and the bill was paid before the place was looked at. From first to last not two hundred dollars' worth of work was done to the place.

MINOR TOPICS.

From the pen of a careful and reliable reporter, whose name is signed to his statement, we give today a startling narrative, which supplies the only remaining link which seems absolutely necessary to connect "Dr." Ascher, alias Rosenzweig, with the murder of the unfortunate girl whose fate has been so appalling. Rosenzweig indignantly and insultingly refused to be interviewed yesterday by a reporter of an evening paper. As our reporter had already interviewed him when the mask was off, and while engaged in his professional avocations, the present narrative has a special interest apart from its remarkable value as a contribution to the unraveling of a horrible mystery. It may not be inappropriate to suggest to the Police that a little ingenuity, tact and boldness, similar to those exhibited by our representative, Mr. St. Clair, in the course of his researches among the abortionists, would enable them to bring the entire fraternity of these scoundrels to the punishment they have so long eluded.

We quote this morning an able article from yesterday's *Evening Post*, with reference to the proposed Committee to examine into the accounts of the City and county. In the first place, it is impossible to believe that Recorder Hackett would consent to sacrifice an honorable and well-earned reputation by assisting in any attempt to deceive the public. He and his colleagues have nominated gentlemen of the highest character to assist them in examining the accounts. We fully agree with the *Post* when it says, "If these gentlemen will openly certify that, after a careful inquiry, they find Keyser's and Ingersoll's bills for work upon the new Court-house to be reasonable and just, we shall, if we find it impossible to believe them, at least acknowledge that it is hopeless to resist their authority." But, as the *Post* goes on to prove, it is evidently not the intention of the City authorities to have a fair investigation. The business of the proposed Committee is merely "to protect the Treasury against accusations, to whitewash the Controller and his associates, to prove that the bonds of the City and county are no more in amount than Mr. Connolly reports, and are well secured." In fact, this new proposal is solely intended to gain time, and to administer a soothing draught to the public. The article of the *Post* brings this out so clearly that it would be idle to expend more words on the subject.

At a time when every one is ardently longing to see one or two railroad Presidents, a couple of "Superintendents," and at least a Board of Directors in State Prison, for the shocking negligence allowed under their management, it seems trivial to suggest a modest convenience to travelers, which is, nevertheless, much needed. We refer to some means of announcing intelligibly the stations on a road, instead of having their names shouted hoarsely and almost inarticulately in at the car-door, after the brakes are on. A perfectly simple and cheap contrivance would be a strip of linen, with the names of the stations clearly printed on it, passing over a couple of rollers in such a way that a brakeman could in a second expose the name of the station next to be stopped at. This, with conductors' checks bearing the names of the stations and their distance from each other, or placards with the same information, would add very greatly to the convenience and comfort of traveling. It would also add to safety, for it would prevent the confusion and haste at stations which have not unfrequently resulted in injury to person, and even in loss of life.

The Richmond *Whig* keeps up its agitation of the proposition to pay for the emancipated slaves, one-half to the owners and one-half to the freedmen. Of course the scheme is about equally absurd and corrupt; but these characteristics do not attract so much attention from the Democratic Press, as does the fear that it will frighten voters from the Democratic ranks in the North. When the *Whig* says: "We, the South, are in the market—*sub hasta*, if you choose—to the highest bidder," no Democratic paper seems to be struck by the unblushing impudence of the admission. They only ask, if the North finds it difficult to forgive the Democratic Party for compelling the nation to contract a debt of three thousand millions to put down a Democratic rebellion, what will be said to a proposition to pay three thousand millions more for the slaves which the act of rebellion freed? But the *Whig* sneers at these timid partisans, and says, "Better sell ourselves, and put the money in our own pockets, than to be sold by others for their benefit." Evidently the *Whig* thinks the Northern Democracy is as tricky as it openly acknowledges the Southern branch to be.

We reproduce, in another column, an editorial paragraph from the *Staats Zeitung*, emphasizing and indorsing the action of the German Democratic Central Committee with reference to City misrule. The local organ of the German Democracy has proved itself wiser than sundry organs of American Democracy, local and otherwise, who have dealt a fatal blow at their party by identifying it with Tammany. The *Staats Zeitung* changed its allegiance just in time to be able to claim that it is in perfect sympathy with the honest German Democracy of this City. If judgment goes against the Ring, as everybody has concluded it must, the German organ declares on behalf of its constituency that the Ring must be broken up. Men who have betrayed every principle which honest men can subscribe to, must find their supporters among those who resemble them. The issue is defined with tolerable distinctness, and we trust the *Staats Zeitung* will not allow itself to be cajoled or threatened out of the strong position which it now occupies.

An instance of gross ingratitude recently became known through the death of an old gentleman at Dewittville, in this State, who had seen service during the war of 1812, and had been one of the first settlers of the town of Mina, where he taught school, engaged in politics, and amassed a good deal of property. After the death of his wife, about twelve years ago, he was so much affected that he lost interest in life, and made an assignment of all that he possessed to his two children. He thought that he could live with them in peace until the end of his days; but like *King Lear's* daughters, they proved wanting in ordinary affection, as well as in gratitude, and according to the Jamestown *Journal*, compelled the poor old fellow to eke out a miserable existence at the expense of the county for three years, when death put a period to his sufferings.

Two young men, named Charles Earle and John Garvey, who had endeavored to escape the just punishment of their crime through the medium of an ignorant jury, were sentenced to death at New-Orleans a few days ago. They were accused of having robbed and murdered an old woman named Margaret Zollinger in April of the present year, and the testimony, through their own admission, was so conclusive, and the public indignation so strong, that their counsel resolved to try the experiment of having jurors who could not tell the meaning of capital punishment. In passing sentence, Judge Abell referred to the matter thus:

> "You have had a fair jury trial. If that jury could not read or write, it was not the fault of the State; it was your fault. There were plenty of white, intelligent jurors, but you have refused every one. The jury, however, which tried your case were impartial, and there was plenty of evidence to convict you."

The murder was one of peculiar atrocity, the victim being a woman in her seventy-eighth year, who lived in a lonely neighborhood and kept her money in a trunk. Although Earle and Garvey broke into the house in the dead of night, and completed their bloody work without attracting attention, their subsequent conduct was so suspicious that they were arrested, and frightened into confession in less than ten hours after their crime.

OBITUARY.

Col. William Seaver, of Batavia, N. Y.

The death of this gentleman, at Batavia, on the 25th inst., at the ripe age of eighty-two, removes another of the very few men who were pioneers in the settlement of Western New-York. Emigrating to Genesee County in 1817, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and took an active part in public affairs. Fifty-two years ago he represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, when Genesee County constituted a large portion of what was then "the West." During the Administrations of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, he held the office of Postmaster at Batavia. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Mr. Polk, and was the candidate of the party, at various times, for many of the more important elective offices of the town, county and district. For many years he was editor and proprietor of the Batavia *Spirit of the Times*, which has now been published for over half a century. As a writer, he was clear, graceful and vigorous, never indulging in personalities, and having a high estimate of the duties and responsibilities of the Press. In one particular Col. Seaver's career was exceptional. For over forty years consecutively he filled the office of Senior Warden of St. James' Episcopal Church, Batavia, and never during that entire period had a ballot cast against him. At the time of his decease he is believed to have been the oldest Senior Warden of that Church in the United States. Of the many men who came to the "Genesee country" prior to 1820, it is supposed that not more than fifteen or twenty survive. Col. Seaver has departed full of years, with a reputation never tarnished, and enjoying in the highest degree, the respect of all who dwell in the region round about.

A GRAND SCHEME OF FRAUD.

Augmented Certificates of Deposit—An Attempt to Victimize Two Washington Banks.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The *Star* has the following: "Yesterday afternoon a person named Thomas S. Cassidy presented at the National Metropolitan Bank, for deposit, a certificate of deposit on the banking house of John J. Cisco & Son, of New-York, in favor of J. B. Cornell, to the value of $40,000. This was indorsed as follows: 'Pay to the order of Thomas S. Cassidy. (Signed,) J. B. Cornell.' The usual form of taking the signature of the depositor was gone through and the amount placed to the credit of Cassidy. He next visited the banking-house of Lewis Johnson & Co., and, being introduced by a responsible citizen and friend of one of the firm, he deposited here a certificate of deposit similar to the one left at the National Metropolitan Bank, excepting that the amount was for $17,500, which was received, but a check against that amount for $9,000, which was immediately presented, was considered as a little suspicious by the paying teller, he (the depositor) being a stranger, and payment was refused, one of the firm remarking that it would be probably honored if he (Cassidy) would call this morning at 10 o'clock, but the certificate would be held for collection and be subject to his check thereafter. We now find Cassidy again at the National Metropolitan Bank, where he desires to be accommodated with the sum of $14,000, that amount having been pledged by him, and which he desired to pay back at 3 o'clock. The teller referred the matter to the cashier, who desired Mr. Cassidy to remain for a while, as he had telegraphed to New-York to ascertain the validity of the certificate in question. Mr. Cassidy, being pressed by numerous engagements, could not wait the result of the inquiry by wire, but would return. At last accounts several well-known gentlemen are seeking him, and are anxious to communicate to him the result, which is as follows:

> The certificate of deposit presented to the National Metropolitan Bank is genuine as far as signatures and indorsement is concerned, but the amount, instead of being $42,000, is readily reduced to $700, and the presumption is, that the said certificate has been most ingeniously altered. The certificate left at Lewis Johnson & Co.'s was likewise an altered one, being originally drawn for $104, and the alteration was accomplished in a most dexterous manner.

Cassidy was, no doubt, sent here as the agent of a large and well-organized band of counterfeiters. He being well known here rendered his identification unnecessary, but through the vigilance of the bank officers, the bold and adroit scheme utterly failed.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS

Excitement in Boston Over the Eastern Accident.

The Investigation as to the Cause of the Disaster.

Some Startling Developments of Railroad Negligence.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE GIVEN.

Corrected List of the Killed and Wounded.

Details of Accidents in Pennsylvania and Canada.

More Culpable Neglect of Railroad Officials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Eastern Railroad disaster still continues the topic of the hour, and the desire to learn additional particulars, to get at all the facts, to discover the causes which lead to it, and to have the guilty punished to the full extent of the law is as general today as on the day following the occurrence. The investigations of the Coroner's Jury are now attracting the keenest interest. These are exceedingly thorough and will doubtless result in establishing the guilt were it belongs, and bringing out every circumstance in the case. The gentlemen composing the jury are peculiarly fitted for the work which it has become theirs to pursue, and they appear determined to probe the matter to the very bottom. The questions to the witness thus far examined have been put with exceeding care and ingenuity, and the cross-examinations are as searching as possible Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., representing the Board of Railroad Commissioners, has been present at the sessions thus far, and assisted in the work of investigation. The witnesses examined today have been Conductor NOWLAND, of the Beverly train, WILLIAM O. BROWN, engineer of the Beverly train, DAVID R. STACY, fireman of the same, and ALFRED M. GOODHUE, conductor of the Pullman express. Their testimony has been quite important, throwing light on several dark points. It proves, for one thing, careless management on the road. The express conductor declares positively that he was not notified by any one in the Boston station that a local was in the way of his train when he entered the station. At 7¾ his train was made up, and the track was clear. He started five minutes late, and the first intimation that he had of danger was after his train had started, when he was told by the baggage-master that the Beverly train had gone out late, and if they were not careful there would be trouble. He did not notify his engineer, because he understood from the baggage-master that the Boston depot-master had warned him before he started. At the Saugus Branch, three or four miles out from the city, they slowed up, as a train was going off on the switch.

ANOTHER BELATED TRAIN.

This was the train which delayed the Beverly way eight minutes. The express conductor repeatedly asserted that his train was at no time going faster than at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and at the time of the accident only ten miles an hour—so slowly that several people jumped off and sustained no injury. This, it will be observed, is diametrically opposite to the several statements made by passengers and eye-witnesses. He was tenacious on the point that the local train had no business in his way, and the conductor of the local was equally emphatic in his declaration that he had the right of way, and that the express should have kept back. The testimony regarding lights and signals is also conflicting. The express conductor says everything, so far as signals went, was all right. The local conductor says the white light signifying that a train was in the way was displayed, and could have been seen half a mile back. The two are also confused about the weather. One says it was very foggy, and the other that it was only a little misty. One point to be noted is, that the testimony clearly shows that the want of cars was the main cause of delay. Trains the entire week were run behind time because there were not sufficient number of cars to accommodate the Hamilton camp-meeting travelers, and it was a wonder that an accident didn't occur before Saturday night.

DETAILED REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY.

The testimony as taken today was substantially as below:

JOHN S. NOWLAND recalled, testified as follows:

The train is under the direction of the conductor when leaving depots. Directions had been given by the Superintendent for slowing when going round curves; could not say when the brakes are applied, it is under the option of the engineer; he exercises his judgment; should judge the steam was shut off at the bridge; have never seen a signal to stop disregarded; never knew an engineer to run by and disregard a signal of danger; never reported to the Superintendent that my engineer disregarded a signal of danger at Revere; did not give it a thought, that the engineer of the express train knew of my delay at Saugus branch; no rule of the road requires me to leave a man to signal an approaching train; if I had seen them coming, should have signaled them; if I had seen them at any distance should have felt it my duty to have signaled; should think I could see a train half a mile from the train as it stood that night; looked out from the rear car at the rubber factory; did not see a train approaching; stopped at Somerville one and a half or two minutes.

THE ENGINEER'S TESTIMONY.

WM. O. BROWN, engineer of the accommodation train, was sworn:

Belong in Newburyport; reside in Lynn; am engineer on the Eastern Railroad; have been employed two and a half years; was on the road on the evening of Aug. 26; do not know the time when the collision took place; the name of my engine is *Ironsides*; my engine was next to the train; the other one was added at Saugus Branch; stopped at Revere three-quarters or one minute looking out for signal; saw it and started all at once; was forced ahead; looked back and saw the cars on fire and great confusion; just after starting heard a whistle "down brakes;" found my engine had broken connection with tender and from engine ahead of me; stove the head of my engine; started from Boston a quarter before eight o'clock; run to the Saugus Branch; backed up my engine and supposed it was Saugus Branch train; conductor told me it was Beverly train, and to hitch on, it was all right, to go ahead; felt no anxiety about the express-train; my business is to see everything all right, and move under the instruction of the conductor; have no means of seeing any thing behind me; should think we stopped at Somerville one and a half minutes, at Saugus Branch eight minutes, at Everett one minute, at Chelsea two minutes, and at Revere not more than one minute before we were struck; my place is to look out for the engine, which needed my attention; had never seen any service before being employed by the Eastern Railroad; do not receive any instructions more than what is in the book; do not remember that special instructions were given me when I entered their employ; the master mechanic gave me some instructions; never have received any verbal instructions from the Superintendent or anyone; have printed notices of special trains when they are run; it is the duty of the conductor to notify me of any trouble to the train; knew the express-train would leave at eight o'clock; was not aware of any probability of a train overtaking me that night; shut off steam near the bridge on approaching Revere; it depends on the speed of the train when shut off; am allowed to approach within a mile of a preceding train; would feel I could approach nearer under the same circumstances; have no directions in regard to speed in going on a curve; always go slow on a curve; the first intimation I had of the accident was when the baggage car struck me; do not know the condition of the engine that struck the train; have never disregarded any signal to stop; was very foggy that night; judge I could not see more than a quarter of a mile; could not see any lights approaching Revere on account of the other engine being ahead of me; noticed the lights at Prison Point bridge; was on easterly side of crossing when I saw the light; should judge the distance to be twenty rods; can see a red light further than a white one; could see a white light fifteen or twenty rods on such a night as that; should judge the distance from the depot at Revere to the bridge to be a quarter of a mile; a train cannot be stopped in running from the bridge to the depot, before arriving there; half a mile is required to stop a train in, though much depends upon the speed and the number of the cars, as also upon the condition of the track; a dry rail holds better than a wet one; never complained of being crowded by trains; a head-light does not interfere with the sight beyond the engine; have never experienced any difficulty in seeing ahead when the lights are in order; can stop an engine quicker by reversing; always make a practice of setting brakes in the tender; have an alarm-bell attached by a line to communicate with the conductor; have no means of communicating with him in regard to speed except by speaking; should be very cautious if I knew there was a train ahead; should not feel justified in running at full speed if I knew there was one ahead; always have experienced brakemen on the train with a green brakeman; always keep an experienced man until the green one is competent; carry more brakemen on long trains; can stop a long train quicker than a short one; didn't notice the signal at Revere Station; smoke from the engine ahead of me prevented me from seeing the signal; if I had been running on the express-train I should have looked out for signals; think the through trains are governed by signals at way stations; in passing Revere the ball would be down; should expect no signal without there was danger; have been fifteen minutes behind time the past ten days; have run Saugus Branch; have not got away from Boston within fifteen minutes of my time the last ten days; the general cause has been the want of cars; the cars have not been crowded; have control of the speed of the train; use my own judgment, guided by a time-table; are not allowed to make up lost time on the road; are not expected to; sometimes do make up lost time; would make it up on a straight road.

THE FIREMAN'S STATEMENT.

DAVID A. STACY was sworn: Reside in Salem; am fireman on Eastern Railroad; run on engine Ironsides; have been employed four months; was on engine Aug. 26; heard the engineer say it was a quarter of eight when we started. STACY corroborated the evidence in regard to stopping at way stations, time, &c., with the exception of stopping at Saugus Branch, making the time fifteen minutes instead of eight first knew of the collision by the cars being forced ahead; thought it was an explosion; had just started, and was in the act of shoveling coal; immediately jumped for the brakes; assisted the engineer in taking care of the engine; my duties are tending the fire, ringing the bell and tending the brakes; keep a lookout for danger ahead; am not expected to notice signals; did not have any conversation in regard to the train following us; was delayed at Saugus Branch by steam being down; had ninety-five pounds; 120 to 140 pounds is the usual quantity; makes no difference in speed with an ordinary train.

THE PULLMAN CONDUCTOR'S STATEMENT.

ALFRED N. GOODHUE, sworn: Reside in Boston; occupation, conductor on Eastern Railroad; have been conductor since June, 1858; run the Pullman-train, leaving Boston at eight o'clock; have been employed on the Eastern Railroad four years; was on board the train on the 26th of August, the accident occurred at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock; looked at my watch; left Boston at five minutes past eight o'clock; stopped at Prison Point, at the Boston and Maine crossing; was hauled up at Willow Bridge by the Saugus ranch train; was stopped by signals; ran slow, and lost two or three minutes in time; the weather was thick but not foggy; felt some anxiety in regard to the train preceding me; when its known a train is late, run cautiously; did not see any signals of accommodation-train; should judge that a light could be seen on a straight track half a mile; was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour, twenty-five miles being our usual speed; the first intimation I had of being near the train preceding me was the whistle "down brakes," and in a minute we struck the train; looked at my watch after I had stopped and it was half-past eight o'clock; expecting another train behind me, I sent back two men to notify and stop the train; noticed the engine being two-thirds of the way into the rear car with smokestack off; did not expect or apprehend any special danger; receive my instructions from the printed book given by the Superintendent; was hired by JOHN B. SKINNER, transportation master; was employed on the Eastern Railroad four years as baggage-master; before I was promoted to conductor, had become acquainted with the duties of conductor; did not know about the time the accommodation-train started; saw the depot-master, Mr. LUNT; did not have any conversation in regard to the train that had started; a train is under control of the engineer and conductor; the engineer runs the train by his own watch, and our watches are compared every day; it is the duty of the engineer to look out for signals; have made the printed instructions a matter of study, and think I understand them; saw a train ahead at Saugus Branch, but could not tell the distance; judge that from the time my train was slowed it run a mile; saw the train on the Branch when I passed by; think I could see a signal half a mile; told baggage-master that the branch train had just gone, and must look out for them; did not say anything to the engineer in regard to a train ahead; knew there was need of caution; was twenty minutes behind the Beverly train; did not run at the usual rate of speed, because the engineer knew there was a train ahead; after leaving Everett speed was increased; speed was slowed between Chelsea and Revere near the curve; should know if the brakes were applied; they were not applied near the bridge; should judge the disaster to be fifty rods between Overhead Bridge and the depot at Revere; it requires a distance of a quarter of a mile to stop a train after steam is shut off and breaks applied; did not notice any signal lights on the road that night; did not attempt to control the train after leaving the depot; did not look at signals; heard the whistle at the bridge and in a minute the crash came; make use of the bell line in cases of danger; did not give any instructions to the engineer that night; have never given any order to him to make up time; never gave any order which he has refused to obey; knew of no complaint of my train running by or disregarding signals; the first thing I did was to run to the engine to see who was injured; sent men back to stop a train that I knew was approaching; sent to East Boston for assistance, and sent carriages for physicians and help; the preceding train has the right of the road; did not know that the other train was not on time; the accommodation train was to look out for me and get out of my way; should not suppose an engineer could see an approaching train; have known the engineer three years; consider him a reliable man; do not know that he ever carried liquor on the train with him; never saw him intoxicated; did not see the Superintendent till after the accident; use kerosene in all the cars; could not tell what the cause of the fire was; am not acquainted with the mechanism of the engine; do not expect to use signals at way-stations if the road is clear; never stop at way-stations; never saw a signal that was disregarded; did not know whether there was one or two trains ahead; the engineer would know if the train ahead was on the main track; was not examined by the officers of the road in regard to my competency; supposed the Superintendent knew whether I was capable or not of running a train; should have been notified if they had encroached on my train by leaving word at the station of the time that the train left; should have done so if I had been in Conductor NOWLAND's place; think my engineer was on the look-out for them all the time; should expect to be notified at every station if a train was running on my time; should be informed at the depot if a train leaves on my time; did not obtain that knowledge; was five minutes late; had no occasion to show a signal to notify any train behind me, as they did not leave until half an hour later; saw engineer after the collision; had no conversation with him in regard to the accident; he went home; I think he had a right to leave without any authority; saw him an hour after the accident.

Question by Mr. ADAMS, State Commissioner—How many cars was your train composed of, and did you have brakemen according to law?

Answer—Four; a smoking-car, a Pullman-car, a passenger-car, and a baggage-car; there were five men to brake up, and the brakes were applied at once, when the whistle sounded; we were not running at the rate of ten miles an hour when the collision occurred.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

FURTHER STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

A few additional statements by passengers in the rear car of the way train have been made today.

Mr. DWIGHT PROUDY, one of the slightly injured, and a member of the firm of JACKSON, MANDEL & DANIEL, of Franklin-street, this city, says he was in the fourth seat from the rear. Being quite anxious about the express-train, owing to what he had already seen, he was looking back over the track; suddenly he saw the gleam of light, and heard an exclamation, and springing past the person who was seated with him, he bolted for the front end of the car, and was knocked down within ten feet of the door, and struggling people and the *debris* of the wreck piled over him. The iron frame of a seat protected him from being hopelessly crushed, but the great volume of steam which instantly filled the place very nearly destroyed him. Putting his hand over his eyes and struggling mightily, with the assistance of some earnest workers outside, he got out. His head was terribly scalded and his forehead parboiled, and he suffered a contusion. He was, however, able to be brought to his home in this city, and there he is improving slowly.

I am enabled now to send a revised and complete list of the casualties.

KILLED OR SINCE DIED.

JACOB ALLEN, of Lynn.
T. B. BANCROFT, Lynn.
G. W. BANCROFT, Peabody.
JAMES BURNS, Lynn.
SUSAN CHENEY, Lynn.
MICHAEL CONNELL, Charlestown.
MARY A. CROWLEY, Boston.
A. ERICKSON, JR., Swampscott.
W. H. EMERTON, Providence, R. I.
H. A. FOSTER, Providence, R. I.
EMMA FOSTER, Providence, R. I.
RICHARD FITZPATRICK, Boston.
Rev. EZRA S. GANNETT, Boston.
J. F. KELLEY, East Boston.
Mrs. P. C. JASPER, unknown.
W. H. JEFFRIES, Lynn.
W. A. LEE, Beverly.
Rev. S. R. MASON, Cambridgeport.
E. F. MERRILL, Danvers.
S. E. MUDGE, Boston.
ELLA PEARSON, Lynn.
JAMES POWERS, Lynn.
ANN RAWSON, Lynn.
F. G. SWALLOW, Swampscott.
C. B. SHATTUCK, Lynn.
HARRIET B. SHATTUCK, Lynn.
E. F. SANBORN, Providence.
WILLIAM A. SELFE, Beverly.
JNO. B. WELLES, Boston.
E. LYNA, an unknown woman.

WOUNDED—LIVING.

THOMAS D. ASHMAN, Salem.
JNO. BARTAL, Lynn.
J. B. BETTIS, Salem.
JNO. BUCKLEY, Beverly.
O. B. BROWNING, Salem.
F. B. COTTON, Boston.
Mrs. CHENEY, Lynn.
MARY A. CALL, Salem.
C. A. CUSHMAN, Salem.
FRANK DAVIS, Charlestown.
ANN FIALEY, Boston.
F. FITZPATRICK, Cambridge.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR., Boston.
WALTER GOODWIN, Lynn.
—— HOKEY, Boston.
E. B. HULL, Boston.
EDWARD HALEY, Boston.
LIZZIE HALCH, Charlestown.
GEO. J. HILLS, Lynn.
CHAS. HUTCHINSON, Chelsea.
J. K. MANSFIELD, Salem.
MARY LEE, Salem.
Mrs. G. A. LAWSON, Salem.
ISABEL POLLY, Boston.
C. W. PAULSON, Delaware.
D. PRAFLEY, Boston.
JEFF. ROWE, Portland.
DELIA RICKER, Lynn.
S. O. THAYER, Newton.
Mrs. C. STOCKER, Salem.
MARY E. WATERS, Charlestown.
D. A. WALTER, Salem.

Whole number known to be wounded and living, thirty-two.

Several of the wounded are in a critical condition and not expected to live. Mr. BROWNING and Mr. BETTIS, of Salem, and Mrs. CALL, of Salem, are of those who it is feared will die, and Miss FOLEY, Miss HATCH and Mr. THAYER are suffering terribly, but are considered out of danger. JEFFERSON ROWE, the noble baggage-master of the Pullman-train, who stuck to his post of duty like a man, and behaved so bravely, is also a great sufferer. His right arm was amputated at the elbow-joint, yesterday, and he seems to be in a condition to recover from this operation. His left leg is shattered, but the surgeons are in hopes to save it, believing that amputation just now might prove fatal. He has received severe bruises about the face, knocking in some of his teeth; also some internal injuries. He had been on the road several years, and when recently placed in charge of the baggage-car of the night Pullman-train, moved his family from Portsmouth, N. H. to Portland, where his route duties end. His wife came up to this city, yesterday, but the rulers of the hospital forbid her being by his bedside. Those who were killed outright in the car appear to have been mostly on its left side. Of the score or more of persons who were taken from the ruins of the car alive, eighteen or nineteen had no injuries of consequence to body or limbs, but were scalded. The same was the case with several of the dead. They perished by the inhalation of steam.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

Funerals took place today of several of the victims in Lynn and Salem. They were solemn events, and were attended by large crowds. The funeral of Rev. DR. GARRETT will take place to-morrow. The principal services will be by Rev. CALVIN LINCOLN, a college class-mate and life-long intimate friend of the lamented clergyman.

DECLINE IN THE RAILROAD STOCK.

The decline in Eastern Railroad stock since the accident has been five and a half dollars per share.

INCIDENTS.

The Eastern Railroad stock sold at 115, in Boston, on Monday, a depreciation of $3 50 per share since Saturday. It is estimated that the damage to the rolling-stock of the road by the Revere accident amounts to $65,000. Suits for personal damages against the Company, to a large amount, have already been filed.

The report that numerous robberies took place as the dead and dying were being removed from the wreck of the train is now denied, as within a very short time after the disaster a large force of Chelsea Police were on the ground, and scarcely an opportunity was offered, if indeed any wretch was present heartless enough to think of plunder amid such a fearful scene. The gold watch supposed to have been stolen from Mrs. SHATTUCK, of Lynn, was found by Mr. IVES, of Beverly, who notified City Marshal SHEPARD, of Lynn, of the fact, and the watch, probably ere this, has reached the friends of the unfortunate lady.

A gentleman of Lynn who was in the rear car of the Beverly train, but escaped uninjured, states that although he was in and about the place, and assisted in removing the wounded, as he was afterward told, he had no recollection at this time of anything that occurred for two hours after the collision, so great was the nervous shock he sustained.

ONE OF THE DEAD.

AARON ERICKSON, JR., who was among those instantly killed, was a son of AARON ERICKSON, a leading citizen of Rochester, and was thirty-three years of age. Of him the Rochester *Express* speaks as follows:

"Few young men were endowed with more generous and noble qualities than Mr. ERICKSON. Of an active and almost restless temperament, a life of inaction could not be endured by him. Before he was eighteen he made a voyage to China, and remained abroad nearly two years. On his return he embarked in business with OLIVER L. TERRY, formerly cashier of the Union Bank, and was largely engaged in the wool trade on the breaking out of the rebellion, which prostrated that great interest, and induced him to close his business, which he did with honor, meeting all his obligations. He then entered the volunteer service, and recruited two companies in a very short time, aided by the liberal bounties paid by himself and father. One of these companies he commanded under Gen. HOOKER on the Potomac. While in this service he ran the first barge or supply-boat down the Potomac, in mid-day, in defiance of the enemy's line of batteries—an enterprise so daring that it was deemed reckless. Though successful, it was made the subject of military investigation, and he was not only acquitted of blame, but complimented. This daring act established the feasibility of running the blockade of the Potomac, and finally led to it abandonment. Soon after he accepted an appointment on the staff of Gen. QUINBY, and served with that officer in the South-west for one year, when declining health compelled him to resign. In the meantime he was promoted to a Captaincy, but did not accept the promotion, for the reason above given. Soon after this he went to Boston and formed a connection in the commission wool business, and continued in it for several years. From this business he retired about four years since. He married, in Boston, the daughter and only child of AREOT WENTWORTH, a gentleman of high social position and great wealth. He leaves a widow and a son two years old."

IN CANADA.

Singular Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad—One Passenger Killed.

As the down-mail express-train on the Grand Trunk, from Montreal, on Thursday last, was approaching Durham Station, the engineer saw ahead of him three detached cars of a freight-train coming down the grade with a frightful rapidity. The engineer immediately whistled "down brakes," but it was too late to overcome the momentum of his train in time to prevent a collision. He, therefore, sprang from his engine, after reversing it, and his example was followed by many passengers. The remainder of the account we quote from the Quebec *Mercury*:

Mr. JAMES MILLER, a teacher of St. Roch, was a passenger on the train, and on hearing the whistle, rushed to the door of the car in which he was seated. He reached it at the moment of the collision, and was struck by the rear of the preceding car. Both his legs were broken, and he suffered other injuries, from which he survived but half an hour. The other passengers were thrown about by the shock, and a few slightly bruised. One of the passengers was Hon. Mr. FERRIER, a director of the Company, who was thrown down and received some cuts on the head, but was well enough to attend to the deceased in his last moments. The body of Mr. MILLER was detained at the scene of the accident to await the arrival of the Coroner, JAMES ANDERSON, M. D., resident at Durham, who convened an inquest upon the remains last evening. The investigation established that the freight-train was being run upon the siding to make place for the express-train, which had the right of way along the main track, when two cars and the conductor's van became uncoupled from the other freight-cars, and, as the road there is a steep down grade of sixty feet to the mile, the detached cars immediately started of themselves and ran on with momentarily increasing speed toward the expected down express. The engineer of the express-train professed to be unaware of the direction the cars were going in, or that they were even in motion, and hence his indecision at the first moment of seeing them as to whether he should slacken or reverse his engine, which, to overcome the heavy down grade, was then going at full speed. Presence of mind cannot be infused into every man's brain, and no doubt the engineer was otherwise fully competent for his duty and sufficiently intelligent and experienced to be trusted with his important charge, yet this short moment of indecision probably cost poor MILLER his life. Most of the passengers, it is asserted, had time to jump from the cars, though the conductor had, as usual, advised them all to remain in their seats. Mr. MILLER's daughter had, like Mr. FERRIER, chosen to remain in the car. Her father, on leaving his place, was observed to hesitate at the door, apparently in doubt as to whether he should have time to go out and observe the situation, or whether he should return for his daughter, who, by the way, remained in her place and suffered no harm. The jurors found that the death was caused by an accidental collision, and that Mr. MILLER, having been twice previously warned by the conductor not to go upon the platform while the cars were in motion, that officer could not be blamed for the consequences of deceased's indiscretion. Mr. MILLER, who was aged forty-two years, and a native of Scotland, leaves a widow and five children to lament his untimely death. He was long deservedly esteemed as Superintendent of the British and Canadian School in this city.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Fatal Collision on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Six Persons Killed and Many Wounded Through the Disobedience of the Railway Officials.

We are enabled to give this morning additional particulars of the accident to the Erie mail-train, going west, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on Sunday morning, by a collision with the first section of the Empire freight, going east. The collision, which was apparently the direct result of an inexcusable neglect to obey written orders on the part of the officers of the passenger-train, occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, about one and a half miles west of Westport Station, which is six miles west of Renovo. The mail-train was upward of an hour late, and upon its arrival at Renovo copies of an order were handed to its conductor, ELLIS W. HYMAN, and the engineer, PATRICK MCCORMICK, which read as follows:

"Do not pass Westport until first section Empire freight east has arrived, and do not pass Clinton siding until second section arrives."

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* of Monday morning, from which we obtain these details, continues:

"A gentleman who was on the train and who saw Engineer MCCORMICK's order, understood it to read, 'Meet and pass first section Empire freight east at Westport, &c.,' but is not positive as to exact language. Reading either way, it implied that the mail train must stop at Westport until the first section of Empire freight had passed, and the opinion after the accident was a unit as against Conductor HYMAN, who paid the penalty of his negligence or forgetfulness with his life. The train ran to Westport and stopped there from three to five minutes. There was no freight-train there, and the passenger-train went on toward Clinton, three miles east, at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour. The 'First Section Empire freight east,' a train loaded with lumber and grain, in bulk, from the Erie Elevator, was approaching. It was drawn by Engine No. 1,077, Engineer WM. KILLINGER, Conductor JAMES W. WARD. It had authority to run at a rate of fifteen miles per hour, and was probably running fully up to that speed. At nearly two miles from Westport there is a sharp curve, and there the freight-train and passenger-train collided. They were almost together before either engineer saw the other train. There was no time to give an alarm or jump before the locomotives rushed together.

Both engines were demolished; the freight-cars piled up over the engine of the passenger-train; the mail-train had consisted of one express, one mail and baggage car, one smoking-car and two ladies' cars. The express-car was nearly buried in rubbish; the baggage-car telescoped into the smoking-car, within six feet of the end. Two passengers and four train-men were killed outright, and others, more or less mangled, were wedged in the *débris*. Engineer MCCORMICK, with one arm broken and the other frightfully lacerated, was pinned down by the timbers and was begging some one would shoot him. When he was released it was thought that he would die, but a dispatch yesterday afternoon announces that he is much better and his recovery is confidently expected. The following is the list of killed and wounded:

The killed are:

REUBEN WINSLOW, Lockhaven.
R. C. BROWN, liquor merchant, Lockhaven.
ELLIS W. HYMAN, Williamsport, conductor of mail-train.
THOS. GANNON, Dunkirk, fireman of mail-train.
JAMES W. WARD, Bellefonte, conductor of freight-train.
WM. KILLINGER, Altoona, engineer of freight train.

The seriously injured are: P. MCCORMICK, engineer of mail-train, in arms, head and body; REUBEN HILLER, Williamsport, foot crushed; A. M. ATWATER, liquor dealer, Lockhaven; JAMES SCHAFER, JR., Sinnemahoning, hurt in breast; HENRY A. THOMPSON, (colored,) Williamsport, leg broken and skull injured.

The others injured are: THOS. MCNANEY, of Wayne, Clinton County, mail agent; FRANK BOONE, Altoona, baggage-master; A. H. STEEL, Tionesta; J. A. CORNWALL, Binghamton, N. Y.; MARTIN R. FISHER, Lockhaven; G. S. LACY, Philadelphia; Judge J. A. DALE, Tionesta; E. VAN RIPER, Sinnemahoning; Mr. SMITH, lumber merchant, Williamsport; ALONZO LYON, Renovo, fireman of freight-train.

Besides the above, others received a shaking up and slight bruises, among whom were THOS. JOHNSON, of Erie, express messenger, and J. D. SPAFFORD, mail agent on Western Division, also of this city. They were in the express-car, SPAFFORD in the forward end and JOHNSON in the middle. Both were thrown down and covered with packages, but JOHNSON managed to release himself, and with some assistance cleared enough of the stuff away to let SPAFFORD out. While imprisoned in the car, both ran a risk of being smothered with grain, which was pouring in through the broken top. Neither of these gentlemen was badly hurt, and SPAFFORD took charge of the mails, getting all out except in the pigeon-hole for Kane. That was probably got at afterward. The mails were put into bags, rather promiscuously, and taken to Westport. The express stuff, with the exception of some crates of fruit, was saved.

The wounded were removed to the Railroad Hotel, at Renovo, where every attention was paid them. The track had not been injured, and in a few hours the wreck was cleared away and trains running.

The accident was the result of a criminal inattention to written orders. It does not seem possible that they could have been misunderstood. It was evidently the intention to make Clinton siding, three miles beyond Westport, and nearly two miles of the distance were made when the trains collided. An official investigation has been held in the matter, which, upon the evidence afforded by the order itself, of which a copy was found on the person of Engineer MCCORMICK, finds that the accident was the result of disobedience to written orders. The engineer, though reported better, has not been able to converse yet, and therefore cannot furnish the wished-for explanation. A gentleman informs us that Conductor HYMAN being killed was all that could have saved him from arrest by the passengers immediately after the occurrence. It is inexplicable and out of all compatibility with the previous acts of Mr. HYMAN, who was an experienced and ordinarily careful conductor. He has paid dearly for his single error. Both MCCORMICK and HYMAN have been running on railroads for twenty years.

THE OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following is a copy of a special telegram received by Superintendent BALDWIN from Division Superintendent ELY. It was not intended for publication, but solely for the private information of Mr. BALDWIN, and we are indebted to the courtesy of this gentleman for the official report of the affair. It will be seen that the orders were clear and positive. How the terrible blunder was made none but the wounded engineer can tell, and for this information we must wait for his recovery.

RENOVO, Penn., Aug. 27, 1871.

W. A. Baldwin, Erie, Penn.:

The following order was given to First Section Empire Freight East, at Driftwood, it being this which collided with mail-train:

Former order is revoked. Run to Wesport, regardless of mail west. Do not pass Westport until First Express Freight and Local Freight west have arrived. Run to Renovo regardless of Second Section Express Freight west.

Signed by KILLINGER & WARD.

The former order referred to was given them at Emporium to run to Renovo, but finding they could not make there for the mail-train, it was revoked. The order given to mail-train west at Renovo—HYMAN and MCCORMICK—was as follows:

"Do not pass Westport until first Empire Freight East arrives. Do not pass Clinton until second section arrives."

Had the orders, as shown above been obeyed by the mail-train, there would have been no collision, as they could not leave Westport until the freight had arrived. The copies of the orders given to MCCORMICK and HYMAN are here, and compare with the order-book. MCCORMICK and HYMAN compared their order at the Renovo depot, and one or two parties heard HYMAN read them. As nothing can ever be learned from HYMAN, why he went on, and MCCORMICK will not be able to give any information for some time to come, if at all, it will be a mystery under what impression they were laboring when they left Westport, directly contrary to the written orders, which you will see were in both cases very clear.

(Signed,) ELY.

Received at Erie 11:26 A. M., Aug. 27, 1871.

Other Accidents in Pennsylvania—Two Trains Thrown from the Track.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Monday morning gives the following account of accidents on the Mine Hill Railroad and the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Road:

"The Minersville express, leaving Schuylkill Haven on Wednesday last at 12:40 P. M., just before arriving at Cressona, while running at usual rate of speed, suddenly left the track, totally wrecking the engine, (No. 4,) and running into the tank of Engine No. 17, severely damaged it, and also slightly damaged the baggage-car of the train. Fortunately, none of the persons on the train were seriously injured, although naturally they were all terribly frightened. Mr. J. H. HEILMAN, the conductor, had his hand slightly hurt, and brakeman, Mr. DROSS, received several bruises. The engineer, RICHARD WEAVER, and fireman, JERE FESSLER, both remained at their posts after the engine left the track, and performed their duty manfully. Several of the scale-office clerks were aboard the train, and, it is said, did some tall tumbling when the crash came. SAMMY LOSCH, the modest (?) baggage-master, came out of the wreck unscratched. And, except what already enumerated, no other damage was done. A number of extra engines being close by, Mr. FRANK SIMON, with his usual promptness, brought out the wrecking-car, removed the *débris*, substituted another engine for the wrecked iron horse, righted the cars, and the train started on its way, losing but forty minutes' time by the accident.

"The Harrisburg train, leaving Pottsville at 8¼ Saturday morning, ran as far as Bear Creek, about two miles above Auburn, at which point a new tressle-work bridge has recently been erected, which, owing to the high water, it was deemed advisable not to cross. About this time, the down-train from Pinegrove arrived at the bridge, when the passengers and crews of the trains crossed the bridge on foot, and exchanged trains and continued their journey. The Harrisburg-bound train proceeded as far as Rausch's Gap, where they took an extra train, consisting of an engine, baggage-car, and one passenger-car. With this they proceeded on their way, and when near Ellendale, they ran into a drove of cattle, killing three of them, which threw the entire train off the track, and down a slight embankment, doing considerable damage. One lady, named Mrs. JACKSON, residing at Duncannon, was seriously injured about her back, and another lady, whose name we did not learn, was severely injured about the head. Several others were slightly bruised. The passengers were taken up by the freight train and conveyed to Dauphin, thence by the Northern Central to Harrisburg, having changed cars four times on the route. That many more were not killed or injured is considered miraculous."

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscription by National Banks Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report the following positive subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds:

National Bank, Gettysburg, Penn.	$145,000
National, Lebanon, Penn.	34,000
First National, Augusta, Me.	100,000
Second National, Mechanicsburg, Penn.	5,000
First National, Wilmington, Del.	35,000
Alleghany National, Pittsburg, Penn.	200,000
First National, Bath, Me.	50,000
Sagadolio National, Maine	100,000
National, Mount Carroll, Ill.	10,000
National, Bellows Falls, Vt.	50,000
National State, Oscaloosa, Iowa	30,000
Delaware National, Delphi, N. Y.	30,000
National, Galena, Ill.	17,000
First National, Chillicothe, Ohio	50,000
Commercial and Farmers', Baltimore	300,000
National, Norwich, Conn.	70,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co.	100,000
National, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	30,000
First National, Palmyra	46,000
National, Irving, N. Y.	7,500
National, Hamilton, N. Y.	53,000
First National, Oneida, N. Y.	60,000
Southern Tier Savings, Elmira, N. Y.	5,000
First National, Upper Sandusky, Ohio	30,000
First National, Cincinnati, Ohio	10,000
First National, Putnam, Conn., (additional)	20,000
Cleveland National, Cleveland, Tenn.	75,000
American National, Providence, R. I.	123,000
Second National, New-York	39,000
National Exchange, Greenville, R. I.	100,000
National Exchange, Norfolk	80,000
First National, Alexandria, Va.	18,000
First National, Columbus, Wis.	50,000
First National, Grand Haven, Mich.	70,000
St. Nicholas National, New-York	50,000
National, of Littleton, N. H.	50,000
Commercial National, Providence, R. I.	100,000
Citizens' National, Alexandria, Va.	20,000
Merchants' National, Clarksburg, West Va.	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, New-York	100,000
First National, Wilmington, Ill.	79,000

The Suit Against the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is not the attempt of the Ring to oust you from your premises more likely to recoil upon themselves than injure you? As the case stands, it seems they do not deny the sale of the premises to you, but insist that the sale is void because it was not a public sale. In other words, that it was then the ignorance, instead of as now the dishonesty, of the City rulers, that caused the trouble, and prevents you from having a proper title. You have paid your money and got your conveyance, but by their stupidity you are now to be deprived of it.

It seems to me the case is precisely like that of all other agents acting within the scope of their authority, but who imperfectly perform their duty. Their acts as to all third persons are valid, but they themselves are made liable to their principals. Should not, then, Mayor HALL's suit be brought against the then officers and agents of the City for all damages sustained, if any, instead of against you for a recovery of the property, for which the principals have received and enjoyed the pay? Any other course would be subversive not only of equity, but of law, and in contravention of the settled principles that a party cannot take advantage of his own wrong, nor repudiate the acts of his authorized agents.

A LAWYER.

The Joint Committee on City Accounts.

The Clerk of the Joint Committee appointed to inspect the Controller's accounts, has caused the notices to be served on citizens invited to co-operate with the Committee. It is not likely that any further meeting of the Committee will be held until replies are received from the gentlemen on whom the notices were served.

The Citizens' Mass-Meeting.

The Anti-Tammany Citizens' Committee, met again yesterday. The Subcommittees reported satisfactory progress in regard to the arrangements for the great meeting on the 4th of September.

The Declaration of the German Democratic General Committee.

From the New-York Staats Zeitung, Aug. 29.

The central organiztion of the German Democracy last evening adopted resolutions defining its position and demands in the present political crisis. They prove, as we perceive with satisfaction, that the German Democrats of this City take our view of the question at issue. Their demands on the leaders of the City Government are the same that we have heretofore made of them. We find, moreover, in what is expected from the Democratic State Convention a pretty close agreement with what that public opinion is united in expecting from that body. The German Democratic organization has assumed a dignified position on a basis of Democratic principles, and no personal considerations will be allowed to place in the background the basis on which alone the party is deserving of support. We may have been disappointed in men whom we have assisted to elect to places of trust to carry out their principles, but with the unfaithfulness of these men, the principles are not lost; for it is not these men that form the party. The duty of the party is to remove the evil which these men have created and fostered to restore the public confidence in the mission of the party. The German Democrats have done their duty to encourage their party, and we must wait to see what the effect will be that the declaration will produce on the party.

STATISTICS OF HOMICIDE.

Number of Persons Killed by Others in the States and Territories During the Year Ending May 31, 1870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—The following table exhibits the number of homicides in each State and Territory during the year ending May 31, 1870, as compiled from the mortality returns at the Census Office, Aug. 29, 1871:

State or Territory.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.
Alabama	96	4	100
Arkansas	70	6	76
Arizona	44	0	44
California	40	5	45
Colorado	36	1	37
Connecticut	6	0	6
Deleware	4	0	4
Dakota	4	0	4
District of Columbia	10	3	13
Florida	40	4	44
Georgia	108	8	116
Idaho	2	0	2
Illinois	49	7	56
Indiana	30	2	32
Iowa	23	1	24
Kansas	37	5	42
Kentucky	71	2	73
Louisiana	111	17	128
Maine	6	1	7
Maryland	17	3	20
Massachusetts	16	6	22
Michigan	10	1	11
Minnesota	5	0	5
Mississippi	82	7	89
Missouri	93	1	94
Montana	36	1	37
Nebraska	9	0	9
Nevada	18	1	19
New-Hampshire	1	0	1
New-Mexico	54	0	54
New-Jersey	5	0	5
New-York	56	14	70
North Carolina	43	5	48
Ohio	57	4	61
Oregon	5	0	5
Pennsylvania	52	3	55
Rhode Island	4	1	5
South Carolina	35	2	37
Tennessee	111	6	117
Texas	304	19	323
Utah	1	0	1
Vermont	63	10	73
Washington	5	0	5
West Virginia	9	0	9
Wisconsin	14	2	16
Wyoming	13	0	13
Killed by Indians.	No. of Males.	Females.	Total.
Arizona	31	0	31
Colorado	29	0	29
Dakota	4	0	4
Kansas	8	2	10
Minnesota	1	0	1
Montana	24	0	24
Nebraska	7	0	7
Nevada	1	0	1
New-Mexico	23	0	23
Texas	21	3	24
Wyoming	11	0	11

NOTE—Returns from a few counties not yet received may slightly change this statement. "Killed by Indians" are included in "homicides."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—The barometer has fallen steadily at the California station since Monday night, and has begun to fall at the Rocky Mountain stations. The area of the lower pressure, after moving northward to Lake Superior, has extended eastward central north-east of Lake Huron. The winds have remained west and north-west from the Ohio River to Minnesota, south-west from the lower lakes to the Gulf and Middle Atlantic coast, and south-east in New-England. Brisk winds have been reported, Tuesday P. M. and evening, from New-York City, Western New-York and Northern Illinois. Numerous local rains have prevailed in the Atlantic States, with heavier rains on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clearing weather is now reported from New-York to Minnesota and southward. Cloudy weather in New-England.

Rising barometer with cool clearing weather and fresh winds from the west and south is probable for Wednesday, very generally from the lakes to the Gulf. Southerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States will probably veer to the south-west with clear and clearing weather. The high local winds now prevailing will probably subside before morning.

Examining the Accounts.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 29.

The two Committees appointed by the Board of Supervisors and by the Board of Aldermen to examine the accounts of the County and of the City of New-York, met together yesterday, and organized themselves into a joint Board of Inquiry, with Recorder HACKETT in the chair.

It was resolved that each member of the Committee should designate two citizens, to be associated with the Committee in its work; these citizens to be invited to make, with the aid of experts under their direction, a thorough examination of the accounts, and to publish their conclusions.

The members of the Committee then designated the following citizens, to be invited to act with them:

Recorder HACKETT—Robert Lennox Kennedy, President of the Board of Commerce, and W. A. Booth, of Messrs. Edgar & Booth.

Supervisor JEROME—Royal A. Phelps, of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and Robert L. Cutting.

Supervisor SCHLICHTING—P. Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank, and James Brown, of Brown Bros. & Co.

Alderman DIMOND—Paul F. Spofford, of Spofford Bros. & Co., Courtlandt Palmer.

Alderman WELCH—Samuel Willetts and B. L. Solomon.

Alderman PLUNKITT—Hon. John R. Porter, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, and H. B. Claflin, of H. B. Claflin & Co.

Alderman IRVING—Seth B. Hunt and Thomas W. Pearsall.

Alderman WOLTMAN—Thomas F. Jeremiah, Sr., President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and W. E. Dodge, Jr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Whether these gentlemen were designated or not, in the expectation or with the desire that they will serve, we cannot say. The engagements of several of them are such as to suggest that they may have been invited because it is impossible for them to accept the invitation. But they would certainly form on the whole an admirable body of men for the purpose. If they should take up the City accounts, and after a careful examination should make any report whatever to the public upon them, the public would believe it. If these gentlemen will openly certify that, after a careful inquiry, they find KEYSER's and INGERSOLL's bills for work upon the new Court-house to be reasonable and just, we shall, if we find it impossible to believe them, at least acknowledge that it is hopeless to resist their authority.

But while the citizens named, if they are in good faith invited to the work, seem to be a guarantee that the result will satisfy the public, the terms of the invitation will not satisfy the public of the fairness of the intention. It tells these gentlemen: "The gross attacks of a partisan journal upon the credit of the City should be answered by a full report of a committee of citizens in whom the community have the greatest confidence, as the good name of our City, its prosperity and other interests dear to its people must suffer from libels so gross and attacks so false and exaggerated."

This is what they are invited for; to "answer" the "gross attacks of a partisan journal upon the credit of the City." Their business is to protect the treasury against accusations, to "whitewash" the Controller and his associates, to prove that the bonds of the City and County are no more in amount than Mr. CONNOLLY reports, and are all well secured! "In order to reach this important end," they say, "your co-operation is solicited, and you are cordially invited to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the public accounts, with the aid of experts under your immediate supervision, and give the result of your investigations to the people of the City and State, in conjunction with ourselves."

With all the plausibility of this invitation, it will be seen that it strictly limits the power of the citizens in question by the object in view, "to reach this important end" of protecting the City credit, and by the method proposed, "to examine and publish the results "in conjunction with ourselves." The citizens in question are not to be permitted to investigate anything which will not tend to sustain the credit of our rulers; and can only join at last in giving their sanction, or not giving it, to whatever the Aldermen's Committee may publish.

The whole plan, then, appears to be so laid that, in any event, the "Ring" hope to turn it to their advantage. If the citizens named refuse to serve, have not the City authorities made the fairest of offers? If they serve, and do it negligently or imperfectly, they may be misled, as the "Astor-Roberts-Taylor Committee" was last year, into appearing to sanction all that our City fathers have done, when they mean only to approve the technical accuracy of the Controller's accounts. And if they should even take the trouble to make an independent examination of the whole case, and should attempt to lay it before the public, their results will be officially suppressed as impertinent to the inquiry demanded.

Yet we think the only sure way to meet the difficulty is to accept the unpleasant duty, and to offer, at least, to do it thoroughly. We hope that enough of the gentlemen named to command the implicit confidence of all classes of the people will give up other engagements to enter on this great public service; and will then make it their care to inquire into the City and County accounts, with just the same diligence, jealousy and critical skill which they would apply to the books of a great business house or institution under the administration of any of them. Some of the Aldermen, we are sure, though probably not a large minority of them, will support such an effort with energy.

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless and harmless, *contains no poison*, and being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles*. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

Notice.

From this date, Mr. HENRY A. W. HULBERT ceases to be in our employ, and is not authorized to make collections or transact any business on our account.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & POLHEMUS.

—*Advertisement.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY UNDERTAKING.—PLINY F. SMITH, publisher of the *Christian Year*, has commenced giving away 3,000 of Grover & Baker's best sewing-machines, in half case, the price of which is $60. Every machine is to be followed by a further gift of $40 in money. As hundreds answer this from curiosity, applicants must inclose a stamp for "conditions," which are very easy, in fact, extraordinary. Every person wanting a good sewing-machine and $40 should address as above.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING-SYRUP, for children teething.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Kelty & Co., No. 724 Broadway, have a great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere; also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

The Furniture Department at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture unequaled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tamboured, French Guipure, and English Nottingham Curtains, new designs, just imported, on exhibition at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors. No. 480 Broadway. For stores, kitchens, halls, restaurants, billiard-rooms.

MARRIED.

FULTON—STAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 28, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Henry B. Wallbridge, D. D., HAMILTON FULTON to BLANCHE, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. R. Stafford. No cards.

☞ Albany, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

BAKER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 27, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIAS BAKER, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Samuel Baker, Albany-st.

GWYNNE.—In Geneva, Ill., Aug. 20, MARION, twin daughter of John A. and Mary E. Gwynne, aged 1 year and 18 days.

GILLEBAN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, JOHN GILLEBAN, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. B. B. Bremner, Passaic, N. J. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., at 10 and 11 A. M.

GODINE.—On Tuesday, 29th inst., FRANCIS, youngest son of John A. and Frances E. Godine, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, Francis Godine, No. 213 West 53d-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

PAYNE.—At his residence, No. 235 West 17th-st., Mr. JOHN PAYNE, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PEMBER.—On Friday morning, Aug. 25, HENRY H. PEMBER, in the 45th year of his age.

☞ New-London, Conn., papers will please copy.

VAN NORDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 29, THOMAS L. VAN NORDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 319 West 18th-st., at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, JOSEPH P. WILSON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwood Lodge No. 569 and Sagamore Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 271 9th-st., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT CUMBERLAND,
TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER,
No. 49 Maddox-st.,
Bond-st., West London.,
and
No. 3 Rue-scribe, Paris.

R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 2; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETERS ON CHOLERA.—NOTES ON the Origin, Nature, Prevention, and Treatment of the Asiatic Cholera. By JOHN C. PETERS, M. D. Second Edition. 12mo. Cloth. $1 50.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Ward, irrespective of political parties, are invited to attend a meeting of the Twenty-first Ward Council of Political Reform, to be held on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 8 P. M., in the Hall No. 214 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

THOMAS W. CLERKE,
President.

JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS LIEBER,	BENJ. F. MUDGETT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	OLIVER E. WOOD,
J. H. PINKNEY,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
THOMAS DENNY, JR.,	NICHOLAS B. LA BAU,
JOHN STEPHENSON,	CHARLES C. COLGATE,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,	GEORGE C. BARRETT,
JOHN P. CROSBY,	D. WILLIS JAMES.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will meet at the hall corner 7th-av. and 48th-st. on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at O'Shaughnessy's Hall, corner of Pitt and Broome sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30 inst., at 8 o'clock.

DAVID G. CAYWOOD, President.

THOS. KIPP, Secretary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Public Instruction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest your sketch of the efforts made in St. Louis by City Superintendent HARRIS in behalf of the joint instruction of male and female pupils in the several public schools of that city, and of the successful results of that method. I send you herewith an extract from my *History of Public Instruction in the City of New-York*, now in process of publication, from which it will appear that as far back as 1859 an effort was made by myself to introduce the system in our own public schools, with but indifferent results. Under existing circumstances I doubt the expediency of any attempts to engraft it upon our present organization, except after the fullest discussion and most mature consideration; but the additional testimony afforded by the St. Louis schools is worthy of the careful examination of those to whom our educational interests are committed. The extract to which reference has been made is as follows:

On the 7th of September, 1859, the City Superintendent transmitted to the Board a communication, inclosing a circular addressed by him to the several Boards of Trustees of their respective wards, recommending, among other things, a change in the existing organization of the male and female departments of the grammar schools, and the instruction of male and female pupils in each department, in classes corresponding with their respective grades of advancement, pointing out the advantages which, in his judgment, this method of combined instruction, as successfully pursued in nearly all the academies and large city and village schools of the State, and in the State Normal schools of New-York, Massachusetts and New-Jersey, possessed over the system now prevailing in our own public schools, and combatting the various objections urged against its adoption. Regarding this subject as primarily within the control of the Trustees of the several wards, subject to the approval of the Board, the circular had been addressed to them, in accordance with the provisions of the act requiring the City Superintendent "to advise and counsel with the Trustees in relation to their duties and the proper discipline and conduct of the schools;" and his principal object in forwarding the communication to the Board at this time, was to request the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the circular to be forwarded to the Trustees of the several wards. That portion of the communication relating to the education of the sexes in the same department, was, on motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, referred to the Committee on Course of Studies and School-books; but as the opinion of most of the leading and influential members of the Board was strongly expressed against any agitation of the subject, or any disturbance of the existing system, the communication was withdrawn, and no further official action taken by the Board.

At the request of the Superintendent, however, and with the co-operation of the Trustees, the experiment of joint instruction was tried in Ward School No. 31, in the Seventh Ward, then under the charge of JOHN J. ANDERSON, an able and experienced Principal, who, at the expiration of the first year, reported it as a signal success in all respects, as well in the scholarship of the pupils of both sexes as in the discipline, order, demeanor and general culture. The system met with general acceptance in the Ward, not a solitary complaint was heard, and it was continued without objection until after the retirement of Mr. ANDERSON. In several of the best schools of the Twelfth Ward it was also adopted, and still prevails. The tendency of the City schools generally was, however, strongly in the opposite direction; in many of them the male and female departments were reorganized in separate buildings, and this system seems destined to supersede all others."

S. S. RANDALL.

A Lesson From the Census.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A summary of the census recently published in the TIMES shows that there are in this City 184.607 males over twenty-one years of age. Of these, 71,342 are native, and 113,265 foreign born. Of the foreign born, 55,447 are Irish, 41,752 Germans, and 16,066 of other nationalities. The relative numbers of the several classes are nearly as follows, omitting fractions: Natives, four-tenths; Irish, three-tenths; Germans, two-tenths; other nationalities, one-tenth. In other words, the natives are as four to six of all others; the Irish three to seven; the Germans two to eight, and other nationalities one to nine.

The native is the predominating element, although if the foreign element is combined, it shows a majority of 41,923 against us—a little more than the number of German born. The Irish stand next in numerical strength; but combine all others against them, and they are in a minority of 73,713. Combine only the natives and the Germans against the Irish, and the latter are in a minority of 57,647. Combine the Irish and Germans, and they number only 9,791 more than the natives and all other nationalities. Combine the Irish and all other nationalities except the German, and they are in a minority of 41,581—nearly as much as the whole number of Germans in the City. The number of natives is only 171 less than the Irish and all other nationalities except the German.

The natives are a majority in the Second, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and a plurality in the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, the native element predominating in fourteen of the twenty-two Wards in the City.

The Irish are a majority in only three Wards, the First, Fourth and Sixth, and a plurality in two, the Seventh and Fourteenth.

The Germans are a majority in one Ward, the Tenth, and a plurality in two, the Eleventh and Seventeenth.

These comparisons do not take into account unnaturalized aliens, nor the Protestant Irish, who have no political affinity with the Roman Catholics.

This is what the figures of the census show. The vital question which this exhibit must force upon every thinking man who loves his country and desires to perpetuate its government in purity is: Why are the Irish so often allowed to monopolize the Government of this City? With less than a third of the population, almost every office is filled by an Irishman. The lesson which the census teaches is that the people of this City are misruled and robbed by their own consent. They have the power to break up the den of thieves who have been plundering them for years, and fill their places with honest men. New-York has many years been, for all purposes of government, essentially an Irish city, even more so than if it were situated in Ireland instead of New-York State. The Germans number nearly four-fifths as many as the Irish, and are as much superior to them in all respects as a human being is to a clam. Yet, a well-trained German is rarely permitted to hold even a minor office. Why do they not rise in their strength, and by combining with all other good citizens, establish an honest government? They have the power, and to them their adopted country looks for aid in this great emergency. Let them at once cut loose from all political association with the Tammany crew. Let the public meeting which is soon to be held recognize the great underlying cause of all our municipal trouble. It is a war between the bigotry and intolerance of the Romish hierarchy and our republican institutions, and it is folly to ignore the fact. It commenced when FERNANDO WOOD appealed to the Irish Roman Catholics to put him in office, and paid them their price for it. Since then the Irish vote has been regularly paid for, both in money and immunity for crime, and its price has been enhanced year by year until it and the corrupt system which it inaugurated have raised the taxes from three or four millions a year, to twenty-five millions, and fastened on us a permanent debt of over a hundred millions. Besides this, the vast revenues which should be justly derived from the City property and franchises, (and which ought, under honest management, to nearly or quite support the City Government,) have all been swallowed up.

This state of things cannot be longer endured, and a crisis must speedily come. The longer it is delayed, the harder will be the struggle.

G. B. H.

Is This True?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge HILTON has some lots on Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. It would cost some two thousand dollars a lot to grade these rocky lots. The Park men, in searching for stone for use in Central Park, found just the kind they wanted on the Judge's lots, and are taking it off now, at the City's expense, beside paying the Judge handsomely for the stone. This will make a difference in his Honor's favor of some four thousand dollars or five thousand dollars a lot. So I am informed by a respectable master builder of my acquaintance, who is, and has long been, actively engaged in building in that section of the City. Long after Judge HILTON has been obliged to render a full, true and particular account of his stewardship to the Grand Controller, who knows but the righteous descendants of our present rulers, in their anxiety to protect the interests of the City, may dig up the evidence of this transaction and demand restitution?

Is it not your duty, as a Christian brother, to advise with the Judge, to have this bargain legally and irretrievably consummated? A.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

A Letter from a New-Yorker Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find running through all the English, Irish and Scotch newspapers, articles on the astounding corruption of the New-York City Government. I send you an extract a column long, from the *Daily News*, London, and another from the *Daily Express*, Dublin, but copied from the London *Times*.

The financial transactions of the Tammany Ring are doing more to disgrace the American name and bring opprobrium abroad upon republican institutions in the United States than did even the late institution of human slavery. The friends of monarchical rule and regal extravagance and corruption are making a tremendous weapon of the iniquity of the New-York City Democracy to beat out the political brains of the Republicans, not only of Great Britain but of the whole of Europe. From the intimate commercial and social relations of New-York City with all the great centres of wealth and intelligence, a blow at free institutions, or corruption in the use of the public money, has at once almost a world-wide influence. Is there not public virtue and public spirit enough in the commercial Metropolis of our country to compel these scoundrels to account for every dollar of the people's money that has passed through their hands for the last three years, and also to hurl them from office? Were they bankrupting Liverpool or London as they are New-York, they would speedily be sent on their way to a fourteen years' term of hard labor in the penal colonies. It would seem, from the fraudulent thefts already exposed, that the State has a clear right to at least fourteen years' hard labor of each of these gentlemen in the quarries at Sing Sing.

I am a tax-payer in New-York, and can perhaps financially stand for a few years longer the gigantic steal of the Tammany Ring; but I don't like to have my country disgraced among intelligent men over the whole world by a set of municipal official thieves. Were those honorable gentlemen simply to break into my store or house, as professional burglars, and rob me, there would be little national disgrace; they would be merely burglars. But as rulers of the City, elected by the people, they are the confidential clergy of the public, the trusted guardians of the estates of their wards, the people of the City, and while intrusted with your money, in this fiduciary capacity, and with our power of attorney to sign bonds for us, they seem to have conspired to rob us of our whole estate; hence are morally, and in the opinion of the world at large far greater, criminals than the common thief or the burglar. They are disgracing the American name, bringing into ill-repute American institutions, and injuring American credit.

If legally possible, they should be enjoined from issuing any more bonds, and, by the nonpayment of taxes, deprived of the use of any more public moneys until they can be reached by the Courts and the ballot-box.

A TAX-PAYER AND VOTER OF NEW-YORK CITY.
CHESTER, England, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

True Political Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial reference this morning to the duty of electors in the approaching State canvass was alike seasonable, sensible and significant. It is idle to hope to reform abuses, however flagrant, until the origin and the authors of them are fully revealed. That "lower depth" in public affairs could only have been reached by the consent and participation of both political parties. The demoralization of the last six years was apparent in the Republican as well as Democratic Party. The plunderings of the Syracuse Republican Canal Ring were as wicked and shameless as any that have been perpetrated by the Tammany Ring. Do not, therefore, in exposing Democratic leaders ignore the fact, that those who have dishonored and destroyed the Republican Party are just as bad. Nothing would be gained by discarding dishonest Democrats and restoring equally dishonest Republicans to power.

There is great danger that the State Capitol, now in the course of erection, may prove as expensive as the New-York County Court-house. Such, at any rate, was the design of some who were incipiently connected with it. Its commission has been changed, and as now constituted, will, it is hoped, thwart the purposes of bad men. The Legislature should make annual and rigid investigation. The present State Capitol cost considerably less than one hundred thousand dollars. That now progressing will cost more than one million dollars at any rate, and two or three times that sum if the people and their representatives do not hold public servants to a rigid responsibility. Honest and capable men of both political parties have been largely ostracized. But few of this class are now to be found in the public service. No real reform can be hoped for until they are recalled to posts of duty and honor. I will only at present add that you struck a key-note this morning, and to express the hope that you will follow it up.

A REPUBLICAN.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your list of "Rents for Armories, Drill-Rooms, &c.," W. F. & G. W. RYERSON, executors, No. 118 to No. 121 West Forty-second-street, $2,750. No. 118 is a private residence on the south side of West Forty-second-street, and No. 121 is a private residence on the north side of the same street. If the intervening numbers are used as drill-rooms, where are they located? Again, H. A. SMITH, Nos. 1,290 to to 1,300 Broadway, $3,750, and after two more names, HENRY A. SMITH, Nos. 1,290 to 1,296 Broadway, $3,750. Are these the same rooms rented and paid for twice over, or is it a typographical error? C. B.

NEW-YORK City, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

[1. For West *Forty*-second read West *Thirty*-second-street. 2. The same rooms are paid for twice over. The sum of $30,000 would have appeared too large, so they halved it and gave two checks.—ED.]

No. 53 Chrystie-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Speaking of rents paid by the Ring for armories in the TIMES of this date, you say, "INGERSOLL & WATSON received $1,250 for one quarter's rent of the armory No. 53 Chrystie-street," adding "there is no such place." There may be no armory at No. 53 Chrystie-street, but I think on inquiry you will find that No. 53 Chrystie-street is simply the rear of INGERSOLL & WATSON'S chair establishment, which, I think, runs through from Bowery to Chrystie-street. LOUIS INGERSOLL, the chair man, it will be remembered, is one of our reform members of the Department of Public Instruction.

ANTI-RING.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

Real Estate Transactions.

The market continues very quiet, no business of any consequence being done by the brokers. At the Exchange, yesterday, no business pertaining to real estate was transacted. The house agents are selling and renting a considerable number of houses. Those of a desirable class bring good rents, but command no advance on May prices. Furnished first-class houses rent very readily if located in good central neighborhoods. Those that are suitable for boarding-houses are letting for about twenty-five per cent. lower than last year's rates. To-day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & SON will offer at public auction at the Exchange a number of elegant building lots in Westport, Conn. The lots are within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, within one mile of Long Island Sound, and have a water-front upon the beautiful Saugatuck Bay.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

FIFTH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished, a four-story English-basement house, 19.6 by 70 by 100; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; 5½ years to run; ground rent only $400 per annum; a most favorable chance to secure a valuable business property at the very low figure of $20,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS—100X100, DUG OUT, READY to build, connections with sewer made, very desirably located in 54th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

PARK-AVENUE. — FOUR-STORY STONE house, new hard-wood finish, will be sold cheap. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE ON GRAND BOULEVARD, near 72d-st., a choice small corner plot of lots at a price which, as a sure investment, cannot be duplicated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, ciderhouse, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, SPACIOUS residence modern; gas, bath-room, furnace, laundry; every convenience; two acres beautifully improved; very elevated, extended views of East River, Palisades, &c.; only six minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, three-quarters of a mile from two depots, a cottage pleasantly situated and well shaded; one-quarter acre of land; a spring brook runs through one corner of the property; more land if wanted; price $2,000, half cash. WM. H. LOCKE, No. 167 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATtractive; three minutes from depot; good neighborhood; nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—To let, for $50 per month each, nine new four-story Mansard-roof houses, now being finished, each containing twelve rooms; gas throughout; heaters, ranges, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; fine marble mantels in each house; only seventeen minutes from Liberty-st. Ferry, on one of the very best streets on Jersey City Heights.

Engravings of these houses can be seen and further information had of the builder and owner,

A. M. CAPEN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, to a private family only, a large house and grounds, with stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; will be rented low to a responsible party either for the remainder of the season or till 1st November, 1872. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick, in West 24th-st.; all improvements; the house is in good order and the neighborhood respectable; rent $1,200 a year. Apply, in the forenoon, at No. 897 8th-av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

FRENCH FLATS—ALL THE CONVENIences of a house on first and second floors, to let, No. 142 East 14th-st., for small, first-class families. Apply to the Janitor.

FOR RENT—AT FLUSHING, A SMALL cottage, near depot, in best quarter; bath, gas, furnace. Address Box No. 4,115 Flushing, N. Y.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELEGANT OFFICES, SINGLY OR en suite, to let in several prominent buildings on Broadway, between Wall and Canal sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF large premises, with steam-engine, boiler, shafting and belting; also, lead-lined tanks, &c. J. W. KISSAM, No. 81 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY, on or near 5th-av., for the equity; we can offer eleven acres on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., well located, commanding fine views; clear of incumbrance. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FIRST-CLASS French flat, seven or eight rooms; a lease of three to five years desired. Address Box No. 671 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 38th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR three years. Address Dr. JOHN C. JAY, Rye, Westchester County.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE. — WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN IRON-STORE, A YOUNG man about seventeen years of age, well educated, and who resides in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MEAT AND pastry cook, to go a short distance in the country, willing to do the coarse washing. Apply at No. 76 University-place, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO competent women, a laundress and chambermaid; also, a waitress. Apply, with references, at No. 524 5th-av., between 2 and 5 o'clock.

ALL GIRLS WISHING GOOD SITUATIONS with families returning to the City, will do well to call immediately at BEDELL'S, 348 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to visit Europe, will undertake any legal, patent or commercial business. First-class references. MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 254 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLOT IN Green-Wood Cemetery, in a good location. Address T. H. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

Invite the attention of jobbers and wholesale buyers generally to their Fall stock, now opening.

Their line of

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY, CLOAKS, &c.,

are complete, and are offered at low prices.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE
Depres Kid Glove.

RIBBONS,
CORD EDGE AND GROS GRAIN,
ALL CHOICE COLORS AND WIDTHS. Also,
BLACKS,
AT INVITING PRICES.
EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,
No. 361 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent Swiss person, speaking German, French and English, as ladies' maid; is an excellent seamstress and would take care of growing children; first-class reference. Call or address No. 1,256 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is a competent, economical and respectful servant, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl, (just arrived,) to take care of the children of a small family, do sewing, and make herself generally useful; can bring good recommendations. Address or apply to L. B., No. 814 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, SITUAtions by a Protestant man and woman; the man to attend horses and to make himself generally useful; the woman to do house-work or to act as chambermaid, &c. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references from last employers. Call or address No. 237 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable girl as waitress, and to assist in chamber-work in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties. Call or address at present employer's, No. 156 Madison-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for professed Protestant and other cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, laundresses, young girls and those lately landed; country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 203 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman, who understands all kinds of cooking, baking, meats, jellies, &c., in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 784 9th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman in the country to do general housework. Has a boy 2 years old, and is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A very respectable Protestant woman; country or City; she is a very good cook; has lived in many of the best families in country and City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SERVANTS.

EMPLOYERS RETURNING TO CITY can be promptly supplied with capable and well-recommended servants at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, a situation in a private family as waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 24 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City references from last place; willing and obliging. 336 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts, &c.; references furnished; will not wash. Call at No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, the entire charge of a baby from birth, or bring it up on a bottle if necessary, or to do chamber-work or sewing on the machine; good reference can be given. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, a few engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 43 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; an excellent cutter and fitter of children's clothes; is capable to take care of an infant from birth; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 224 East 35th-st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY can have first-class female help of all nationalities at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to mind children or to do chamber-work in a private family; is a Protestant. Call for one day at No. 261 West 25th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of reference. Apply at No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 203 Lexington-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED — BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; can be seen with his present employer. Address or call for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, American Protestant, on a gentleman's place; will be found to be a true and trustworthy person; understands gardening and planting, and pruning of all kinds of trees, taking care and training horses. Address R. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, (married,) a situation as coachman and groom, or general useful man; can care and manage horses well; has good recommendations, and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man wishes a situation where he can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can milk, care and drive horses, do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, lately landed, who thoroughly understands his business; has good recommendations from the old country; wages moderate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter; has lived several years in his last place; has unexceptionable testimonials as to strict honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; ten years' good City reference; good, careful driver and thorough groom. Address A. B. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Call or address No. 151 East 40th-st., between Lexington and Third avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored private waiter; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call from 12 to 6 P. M. at No. 129 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as light porter or driver of a truck; can give two years' references from last employer. Address W. H. JOHNSON, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN, A situation to make himself useful in a gentleman's family; is a good waiter, and is willing and obliging. Call between 11 and 12 A. M. at 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man; will be found both willing and obliging. Address W. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st.-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

MISS C. MERLE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen. No. 37 West 53d-st. reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,

A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."

Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.

Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.

The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH

Will open a Boarding and Day School for boys on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at Pine Grove, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Address as above.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av.; Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.

R. C. FLACK, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address T. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, B. D., Rector. Send for a circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals. { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for girls and boys under 14 years of age, offers all the advantages of a first-class Family School. Number limited to 12. Terms, $350 per year. Opens first Wednesday in October. Circulars had of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principal,

Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, A. M., Rector.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Fall term of this institution will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, instead of Aug. 31, as announced in the last annual catalogue.

Candidates for admission will be examined on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Alumni Hall. W. A. STEARNS, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.

JOHN T. DUFFIELD, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union square, near 16th-st.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation, either in an institution or as governess to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAN, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT by the withdrawal of Mr. W. H. AMERY, the firm of POTT & AMERY is this day dissolved.

Mr. JAMES POTT is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES POTT.
WM. H. AMERY.

Mr. JAMES POTT has this day associated with him Mr. EDWIN YOUNG and Mr. JAMES B. YOUNG, and will continue the business of the late firm of POTT & AMERY, under the firm name of POTT, YOUNG & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.

JAS. W. TUCKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.

GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 853 Douglass-st., corner Perry, Brooklyn, (take Fulton or Atlantic-avenue cars to Franklin-av., to Douglass-st., 11th-st., south of Fulton,) executor's sale of good mahogany parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, piano, carpets, &c.; rockaway, two buggies, harness, &c.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

150 boxes Sicily Lemons.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, FALL BONNETS, children's Fall Hats, Sailor Hats, $1; some 50 cents. Turban Hats, Feathers, and Ribbons. BINNS' Millinery. Cut this out and avoid mistake.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Samaria, Tuesday, Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin......$130, gold.	Cabin......$100, gold.
Second cabin...... 80, gold.	Second cabin...... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin......$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin...... 150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europe......Sat. Sept. 2	Iowa......Thur. Aug. 31
India......Sat. Sept. 9	Ismailia......Wed. Sept. 6
Columbia......Sat. Sept. 16	Caledonia......Tues. Sept. 12
Anglia......Sat. Sept. 23	Dorian......Wed. Sept. 20

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC......Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC......Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC......Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
To London...... 80	To London...... 35
To Paris...... 90	To Paris...... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought hereat moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT......Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE......DAURE......Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin...$120 and $130 | Second Cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr., Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office No. 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

Steam-ship PARAGUAY, 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 30, 1871, Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage in currency:

First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS......Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast **Coal and Iron Mines** belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON

NO. 11 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Railway Agents for negotiating loans, selling bonds, the purchase of iron and steel rails, locomotives, cars and all supplies for railway companies.

Brokers for the purchase and sale of real estate, investments made, loans negotiated and mortgages cashed.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 242 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 16, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the consolidated debt of the City of New-Orleans, the Commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until Monday, the 18th of September, prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds to the amount of $300,000, to be redeemed from the surplus of the consolidated loan tax, as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed, "Proposals for Sale of Consolidated Bonds," and addressed to Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor.

The Commissioners shall have the right of rejecting bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt. ALFRED SHAW, Administrator of Public Accounts.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 3 Lombard-st., London.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$100,000

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. Seven per cent. consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, forty years to run, free of taxes.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS. Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full **PROTECTION** against **LOSS** by **FIRE, THEFT**, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY......$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on **TUESDAY**, Sept. 12, 1871, at 12 M. Action will also be had at such meeting in relation to the acceptance of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1871, affecting the charter of this Company and its powers and privileges in that State. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29, 1871.

The coupons due Sept. 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this railroad will be paid at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York, and at the office of the Company, No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on application at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 80½ x 56 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 55 x 56 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 50 x100 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 x 55 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 x 51 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½x 62½x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
48 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 86 x 44½x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 102 x 33 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
2 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 96 x 36 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 105 x 31 x7-16 C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½x 62½x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 55x90x⅜, C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 52x90x⅜, C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-Plate, 58 dia., ⅜ in. thk., C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-plate, 34½ dia., 7-16 in. thick, C. H. No. 1.
4,800 lbs. Flat Iron, ⅝x2¼, Burden's or Ulster.
49,605 lbs. Round Iron, 1 in. dia., Burden's or Ulster.
2,000 Square Iron, ⅝ in., Burden's or Ulster.
135 Safe-end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4½ in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
60 Safe end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4 in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
18,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, "Minnesota."

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present. J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the construction of the railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, Long Island.

Plan and profile may be seen, and information obtained, at the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hunter's Point, or at the office of SMITH & STAMBROUGH, Smithtown Branch, Long Island.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands high, six years old; good driver; warranted sound and kind; stands without tying; would suit a doctor. Also, a bay trotting horse, 15¾ hands high; sound and kind; warranted to beat three minutes. Call at Dry Dock Oil Depot, No. 385 10th-st., between Avenues B and C, for two days.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME GRAY horse, six years old, 16 hands high, right from the country; suitable for doctor, private coach, grocer or farmer, or any kind of light work. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD GRAY MARE THAT CAN trot in three minutes; also, good road wagon and harness, all in good order, cheap, for want of use. No. 312 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 16¾ HANDS high; will work double or single; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at No. 406 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CARriage horses, bay, with long tails, 15.3 hands high. For particulars inquire at No. 117 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE for a truck or cart. Inquire at stable, No. 381 Cherry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR may be had, with board; private table if desired; or the rooms would be divided; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 48 East 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 226 West 39th-st., opposite Jewish Synagogue, where a home of refinement will be found; table liberally provided; references of highest respectability exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE to let one or two well-furnished rooms to gentlemen of high respectability. Apply at No. 123 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor to let with board to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with good reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite of five rooms, second floor, with first-class board; also two large rooms third floor; location first-class.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—desirable rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV.—Large pleasant rooms en suite, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM ADJOINing; also single rooms for gentlemen, all newly furnished. No. 24 West 30th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SECOND floor, with or without private table; house and attendance first-class; references exchanged.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms, with first-class board. No. 134 West 34th-st.

NO. 238 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25! Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FALL BOARD AT CORNWALL ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,

WOODSBURGH, ROCKAWAY, L. I., (South Side.) This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also, a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison-square House, Broadway and 21st-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

ASSETS, $2,501,073 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of August A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN H. WEED, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP P. KUEHBORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Philip P. Kuehborth, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISADOR FRANK, CHARLES FRANK, and LOUIS P. FRANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 30th day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction-rooms of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupts, that is to say: About 835 dozen cloth and fur caps, about 50 pieces woolens, 9 pieces silk plush, sundry manufactured furs, dressed skins, kid skins, hat-bands, braids, elastic unfinished work.

CHARLES VANNIER, Assignee of the estate of Isador Frank, Charles Frank, and Louis P. Frank.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. LORING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William W. Loring, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au23-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR B. FLETCHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oscar B. Fletcher, of Marlboro', Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, N. Y., the 3d day of July, A. D. 1871. FRIEND HOAR, Jr., Assignee, Kingston, N. Y.

au23-law3wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY COMPETENT TO procure subscriptions for a newly-organized mining company, based upon substantial worth; liberal compensation. Address, with references, COMPANY, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JAS. FISK, JR......Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER AND JOHN F. COLE......Lessees
THOS. E. MORRIS......Business Manager

Will open for a REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON, On SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, with the very eminent artists:

MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN,
assisted by the popular comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
and a powerful company.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will make their entree in the great play of NARCISSE, specially rewritten for them by Tom Taylor.

Narcisse......Mr. BANDMANN
Doris Quinault......Mrs. BANDMANN

As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber, Messrs. E. F. Thorne, Harry Eytinge, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.

To be followed by the original comedietta of THE HAPPY PAIR. MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN will appear for the first time in a new drama, by T. C. De Leon, called JASPER, from Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will be assisted by Mark Smith and the company.

New music, new scenery and appointments.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT ON RECORD.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and HER NEW COMPANY.

Continuously turning away large numbers by the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock of STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Notwithstanding its unprecedented success, BLUE BEARD, with its MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES and CAPTIVATING MUSIC, will speedily be withdrawn for the purpose of presenting Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe (rewritten and expressly arranged for Miss Thompson and company) of the PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

EVENING PERFORMANCE open at 7½; over at 10½.

SATURDAY MATINEE, open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

LAST NIGHTS

of the brilliant young comedienne,

LOTTA,

as

LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

The third season of comedy at this elegant theatre will begin on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, with the production of an original new drama by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, in five acts, and entitled DIVORCE, in which the brilliant new company will appear. The box-office will open SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock, when seats may be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS ADA HARLAND.
LAST WEEK OF F. G. Maeder's new drama of
LOLA, LOLA, LOLA.
MATINEE TODAY at 2 P. M.
LOST IN LONDON AND FARCE.
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,
MAJ. LANG, THE BERMUDA GIANT.
Aged 18 years, 8 feet 1½ inches high, and still growing.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music-school in the country,

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871, for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.

THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, AUG. 28.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.

(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 25th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th......2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th......11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th......5:30 P. M.
Monday, 28th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th......6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th......7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th......3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th......3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th......3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW steam-boat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:15; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE 50 CENTS.—Regular EVENING LINE at 6 o'clock. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily. Through tickets for the West and North at above reduced rate. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,

Will be presented, and every evening during the week, with unparalleled splendor, G. L. Fox's Grand Spectacular Ballet Pantomime, in three acts, entitled HUMPTY DUMPTY, With entirely new scenery and effects, by Mr. James E. Hayes. The world-renowned KIRALFY TROUPE Of European Sensational Artists, comprising the Egyptian, Italian and Russian Premiere Danseuses Assoluto, ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA. Together with the famous and world-renowned MARTENS FAMILY, From St. Petersburg, Paris and London. Mons. Marten, Mme. Marten, and Mlle. Gretchen. Dans les Excentricites Tyroleennes et le Duo des Chats. KIRALFY—Mons. Imre, Mlle. Haniola, Mons. Bolossy, Mlle. Emilie, Mlle. Kattie. The Original and Celebrated French Groteques, THE ZIG-ZAGS; OR, THE HUMAN INSECTS! Messieurs Brunaux, Maire, Robert et Rojade. Young Adonis, 4½ years; Little Venus, 2½ years, in their remarkably astonishing performance on the Bycicle. Signor Casseli, on the invisible wire. Herr Willio, the unequaled sprite. Little Jennie Yeamans. And an efficient corps of European and American danseuses secondo, with a full corps of Coryphees.

The Grand Ballets composed, arranged and produced under the direction of Mons. Imre Kiralfy.

G. L. Fox......as......Clown
C. K. Fox......as......Pantaloon
Imre and Bolossy Kiralfy......as......Harlequins
Haniola and Emilie Kiralfy......as......Columbines
Herr Willio......as......Sprite

Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF
JOSEPH K. EMMET
and Gayler's successful drama of
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
AT
KAPFF'S LION PARK,
110th-st., and 8th-av.,

On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets at $3, admitting one gentleman and ladies, can be obtained of members. In case of unfavorable weather the festival will take place the following day.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
at 8 o'clock.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager. 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

211 4th-av., next to Clarendon Hotel. Branch Lyric Hall, 723 6th-av. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director. Thorough instruction in all branches of music.

JUST PUBLISHED AT LISTOLFF'S, No. 211 4th-av.: THINK OF ME! Morceau characteristique for the Piano, a sparkling and elegant composition, by Henry Schroeder, Director of the American Conservatory of Music. Also some of the author's other compositions, with a select stock of classical and modern music, can be had as above. Send for catalogue.

I. O. OF O. F.

I. O. O. F.

GRAND RECEPTION TO Dr. JOHN F. MORSE, S. D. G. SIRE For Germanic States and Switzerland. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1871, at 7 o'clock.

Exclusively by invitation. None admitted without tickets. A ticket admits but one person.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:00, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains, 8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours. THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE.—IN THE MATter of the goods of JOHN CONNOLLY, late of Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," that probate of the will of said John Connolly, who died on the 23d day of March, 1871, has been granted from the Armagh District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland to William Greer, of the Wilderness, (post town Lurgan,) in the County of Down, Esq., the executor named in said will, and all persons claiming to be creditors or legatees of or to have any claim or demand against the estate or effects of the said John Connolly, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of November, 1871, to furnish the particulars thereof (in writing) to the said William Greer, or to his solicitor. And notice is hereby further given that the said William Greer will, immediately after said last-mentioned day, proceed to distribute the assets of the said John Connolly among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims or demands of which he shall have had notice on or before the said 1st day of November, 1871. And that he, the said William Greer, will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he or his solicitor shall not have had notice, on or before the said last-mentioned day, pursuant to the statute.—Dated this 7th July, 1871. ROBERT MORRIS, Solicitor for said executors, Lurgan, and No. 8 Inns' Quay, Dublin.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS NOLAN, plaintiff, against JOHN STEBBINS, MARGARET STEBBINS, JOSEPHINE STEBBINS, JOHN INGRAM, RICHARD JOHNSON and WILLIAM A. BAILEY, defendants.—Summons—for Relief. (com. not ser.)—To the Above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 19th day of August, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1871. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au23-law7wW

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence.

The Case Against the Prisoner Considered Complete.

Very Important Evidence Brought to Light.

Searching the Den of an Abortionist.

Startling Story from a Times Reporter.

Rarely has a mystery been more quickly and completely solved than that which surrounded the dead body of the young woman found crammed into a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad depot. When first discovered there was absolutely nothing for the police to work upon. The body being entirely nude, and having no marks or scars upon it, there was no means of establishing its identity from itself, and it was of course necessary to discover the persons who had taken it to the depot in order to unearth the monsters who had packed it in the trunk. How the boy ALEXANDER PARKS was found, the story that he told, and the efforts which Inspector WALLING made to find a truck with the name of TRIPP, has been fully narrated. Suddenly the worthlessness of all previous labor was made apparent by the coming forward of the truckman, WILLIAM PICKETT, who fully corroborated the story of the boy in every particular, except the two essentials, that he did not shake hands with the woman, and that his truck bore the name of PICKETT instead of TRIPP upon one of the side-slats. This last mistake of the boy had served to completely neutralize all the efforts of the Police, as, if the boy had not been so positive as to the name, Inspector WALLING would have had every one-horse furniture truck in New-York seized on Saturday night, so as to enable the boy to select the one which had carried the trunk, and the result would have been that ROSENZWEIG would have been in custody much earlier than he was, and his female coadjutor secured without difficulty. Inspector WALLING, however, guarded against the possibility of the boy's being mistaken in his description of the truck by wisely permitting the publication of all the facts of the case. The Press, therefore, became a powerful auxiliary to the Police, and, in fact, brought the case to a successful culmination. The truckman reading the story of the boy, suspected that he had carried the ghastly load, and instantly came forward to give the information which led to the detection and arrest of the abortionist. Thus, in spite of all mishaps, every difficulty but one had been overcome.

That one difficulty, and the sole remaining mystery was the identity of the unfortunate girl, and both the difficulty and the mystery remain. The sensational papers heard a story from Warden BRENNAN on Monday, and being printed with the usual fanciful embellishments, it declared upon the authority of "Mrs. KELLY," a Boston woman, that the deceased was one RUTH BILLINGS, who had boarded with her for some time and had disappeared a month ago. This "Mrs. KELLY" made this statement upon the color of the hair, and the fact that a tooth was missing in the dead woman as in RUTH BILLINGS. There was never enough in this story to warrant its publication, and yesterday it was proved to be entirely false in every particular. Mrs. KELLY proved to be the keeper of a low house in Wooster-street, and Inspector WALLING stated emphatically that he had positive personal knowledge that the RUTH BILLINGS alluded to was alive and with her parents, and that her family, including the sister, who has been also wilfully dragged into the case, without the slightest excuse, was a very respectable one. Inspector WALLING desired it said that he makes these statements upon his personal and official responsibility, and he spoke in strong terms of the cruel wrong which had been done on an innocent family by the publication referred to. And as the victim was not this woman, so was she not one of several others she was supposed by some to be. She was not the missing girl from Perth Amboy, nor was she the woman who disappeared from Newark on Wednesday last. Thus far the body remains unidentified, and the hope that it will be recognized has almost gone. In order that no chance may be lost, however, it has been placed on ice, and will be kept until Thursday morning. Although the condition of the body had been fully published, and the stench, even outside the room where it was exposed in the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, was almost unendurable, hundreds were drawn yesterday by a prurient curiosity to look upon the horrible mass. All of these made the pretense of desiring to see if they could identify the remains, but very few claimed to have friends or relatives missing, and none of these few saw anything that they could recognize. Warden BRENNAN, who still seemed to put faith in the Kelly story, thought it might be possible to recognize the body from the hair, the ears and the forehead, which remained intact, and therefore permitted every one desiring to see the body to enter the room where it was exposed. The same will be allowed today, although decomposition is rapidly progressing and the remains becoming dangerous to the health of the hospital and vicinity.

While the hope of ever identifying the murdered woman was almost dying out during the day, that of bringing the murderer to justice was greatly strengthened. By order of Inspector WALLING, Capt. CAMERON sent Sergt. RANDALL to the house of ROSENZWEIG early in the day to make a thorough search of the premises. It is a three-story and basement brick house, with a white marble stoop, and is one of two standing upon one lot. This makes it very narrow and causes the street-doors to open directly into the rooms on the first floor and basement instead of into halls, as in full-width houses. There are but two rooms on each floor, making eight in all, and none of them are of large size. The house is furnished comfortably, and even handsomely throughout, showing that the infamous practices of ROSENZWEIG yielded him an income sufficient to supply him with all the comforts of life. Sergt. RANDALL going to this house, which has been in constant possession of the Police ever since it was pointed out by PICKETT, made a systematic and thorough search of it with some important results. In the upper rooms nothing suspicious was found, nor was there any evidence anywhere that the house or any part of it had ever been used as a lying-in hospital. But in one of the drawers of the desk used by ROSENZWEIG were a number of papers, and in the cellar a most important discovery was made. In one corner under a pile of rubbish were found some bloody rags, portions of an old petticoat and the half of a chemise. This last was seized as a most valuable atom of evidence. It was of fine quality, and a determined effort had been made to destroy both its identity and the blood stains upon it. The latter had been attempted by partial washing with the usual result of spreading the stains evenly through the fabric, and the destruction of the identity had been sought by tearing the chemise into parts, only one of which had been left in this spot. This portion had been torn from the yoke, and had one of the arm-holes, but the sleeve had been wrenched out, as the ragged edges plainly showed, with sudden violence. With the bloody rags and petticoat, the chemise was wrapped up and taken to the Station-house.

Nor did this bundle contain all the evidence carried away from the house. Among the papers in the drawer was a scrap on which was written, "Ladies cured, with or without medicine, by Dr. ASCHER, Amity-place," thus conclusively proving the identity of ROSENZWEIG with the remorseless abortionist exposed last week in the TIMES. There was a certificate of death in the case of a still-born child, filled up on the regular blanks of the Board of Health, signed Dr. ROSENZWEIG, No. 15 Orchard-street, and dated Aug. 11, 1867, thus showing that he had pretended to practice medicine four years ago at least. There were several receipts for rent, showing that he has rarely remained long in one place, and that he has lived or had an office at No. 105 First-avenue, No. 33 Wooster-street, No. 138 East Broadway, No. 5 Essex-street, No. 79 Grand-street, and at No. 15 Orchard-street, as above stated. There were a dozen scraps of paper on which were scrawled, scarcely legible, names and locations which seemed to be memoranda of appointments in the practice of the pretender, and of no bearing upon the case. They were retained, however, and with the more valuable articles which had been secured, taken to the Station-house. Before leaving the premises of ROSENZWEIG, Sergt. RANDALL made a discovery that for a time seemed to promise important results. This was in the fact, that in the cellar wall between his house and that next door, occupied by Dr. SUTLINSKI, there was a door, which was, however, closed, and fastened on the side of Dr. SUTLINSKI. The fact was, however, noted and reported to Inspector WALLING.

While this search was being made another and far more important link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against ROSENZWEIG was found. JAMES F. BOYLE, an undertaker at No. 658 Second-avenue, which is only a few doors from the residence of ROSENZWEIG, called at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and asked to see the prisoner, as he thought he could throw some light upon the case. He was taken out to the prison by Capt. CAMERON, and ROSENZWEIG having been called to the door of his cell, BOYLE looked at him steadily for a moment and then said, "Yes, that's the man." His statement was then taken down by Capt. CAMERON, and is as follows:

On the morning of Saturday, the 26th inst., a man whom I recognize as Dr. ROSENZWEIG came to my store where I do business as an undertaker, and asked me how much it would cost to bury a woman, and then added that a servant-girl of his had died; that she was very poor and only had $10, and that it did not matter to him how or when she was buried, so that it was done. I asked him what sort of a funeral he wanted. He said that he only wanted a hearse. He then asked if I could take the body to the store, saying that it was not far off. I replied that I could only do this if he would furnish me with a certificate from the doctor who had attended her, and then I could get a permit from the Board of Health. In further conversation, he said that the doctor who attended the deceased lived down town. He then went away.

In the afternoon the father of BOYLE, who was present at the interview, called at the Station-house and also recognized the prisoner as the man who had called. ROSENZWEIG at last made his first confession, and without having been asked to say anything on the subject, he astonished every one present by saying, in a quivering voice: "Yes, I wash dar, but I yust makes fun." Having thus, in police parlance, "given himself away," the grim countenance of Capt. CAMERON was lighted with a smile as he locked the door on his prisoner, and said, "I wonder if the fool knew what he was saying."

The next step in the case was to exhaust the possibility of the door in the cellar, and by order of Inspector WALLING, a visit was made late in the day by Capt. CAMERON and Sergt. RANDALL to the house of Dr. SUTLINSKI, and thoroughly searched it. There was nothing found, however, to sustain the suspicion that there might be a connection between the two houses and the two doctors. Dr. SUTLINSKI was found to be, so far as the Police could judge from appearances, a regular practitioner, and there was nothing irregular whatever about his house. There were several other failures during the day, among which was the arrest of two women suspected of hiring the truckman, but upon the truckman PICKETT and the boy PARKS being taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house and confronted with the women, they declared without the least hesitation that neither bore any resemblance to the woman. Inspector WALLING has as yet no clue to this woman, and has now but little hope that she will be found, but he considers that he has the principal in the case, and that he has evidence enough to convict him without the testimony of the woman who was an accessory to the crime. Enough has been done to thoroughly frighten the entire community of abortionists, and some of the most preminent of them seem to have fled from the City. Among these is Madame VAN BUSKIRK, whose house at No. 8 St. Mark's-place was last night for the first time entirely deserted.

The case is now ready for the final action of the Coroner and District-Attorney. Inspector WALLING believes that all the evidence which it is possible to obtain is now in hand, and that it is sufficient to send ROSENZWEIG to Sing Sing. There are, of course, thousands of rumors floating about the case, as there always are in such affairs, and as many crude theories of amateur detectives as to the identity of the murdered woman, but they are unworthy of mention. The prisoner, who last night was furnished with a comfortable bed of blankets and pillows sent from his house, of course still stoutly denies all knowledge of the crime, and his servant, JANE THOMPSON, who is still detained at the Station-house, continues to profess entire ignorance of the affair. But with these denials, and with the identity of the girl yet unknown, the case is complete.

Something More Concerning Ascher's Business—A Terrible Story from our Reporter's Note-Book.

Our readers were yesterday reminded of the fact that this man "ASCHER" was pretty thoroughly exposed in the article entitled "The Evil of the Age," which appeared in these columns a few days since. As there were a number of the same class of "doctors" to be dealt with, in a limited space, the description of each was necessarily brief. Now that this man has been arrested, however, it may be of interest to the public to know something more concerning him, and the business in which he is engaged. To this end the reporter who visited his place a few weeks ago, in quest of information, has written out the whole story of his interview with him, as follows. After reading it no one will doubt that he is fully capable of committing the crime now charged against him.

THE REPORTER'S STORY.

During the month of July last I was directed by the TIMES' editor to investigate thoroughly the entire business carried on so extensively in this City by professional abortionists. In order to secure success, and to avoid suspicion, I was instructed to take a lady with me. After a long, tedious, and in many respects an unpleasant experience, we unearthed a mass of evidence that, if available in a Court of law, would drive a score of villains to the refuge of the State's Prison.

Among others upon whom we called was "Dr. ASCHER," at his office in South Fifth-avenue, as advertised daily in the *Herald* for months previously. We rang the bell and were promptly ushered into the hall-way of an ordinary first-class house of the former period. It was of the kind of dwellings that would have been aristocratic ten years ago. A woman of, say, forty years of age opened the door and led us into the parlor. As we entered the room a young girl emerged therefrom. She seemed to be about twenty years of age, a little more than five feet in height, of slender build, having blue eyes, and a clear, alabaster complexion. Long blonde curls, tinted with gold, drooped upon her shoulders, and her face wore an expression of embarrassment at the presence of strangers. She retreated to the end of the hall, and stood there for a moment, and then went to another part of the house. In a few moments the Doctor made his appearance.

"Do you wish to see me?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir. We have come to consult you professionally."

The room in which we were seated was nicely furnished. A fine tapestry carpet covered the floor; at the window was an elegant mahogany desk, against the wall was a long easy sofa, in the centre of the room was a marble-top table covered with books and pamphlets, and chairs were placed about in the usual manner. Folding-doors seemed to separate the rooms, and adjacent thereto was what seemed to be a piano, having a large cover of heavy damask. The man laid down the pipe from his mouth, for he had been smoking, and wheeling an easy chair in front of us, at once began the conversation.

"I suppose you called for medical services?" he asked.

"We called for medical information," was the answer.

"Exactly; we probably understand each other. You which to release a lady from difficulty."

"We came to inquire what you propose to do, and what your charges are for such work."

"Well, what are the symptoms—tell me exactly."

"We tell you nothing; but suppose that a lady is ——, and that —— are the symptoms. What can you do?"

"Well, you wish to save her, and her family. I can do it without danger. I will not fool you. You know what risk there is in this business. I want $200 down. If there is no trouble, I will see the lady safely through for that sum."

"But the *result*—what is to be done with that. Are we responsible?"

"No. I will take care of the 'result,' (with a significant look and motion of the hand to the lips.) You need not trouble yourself about that."

"But—a young lady and gentleman—what can they do to save their reputation?"

[Sotto voce.] *"I will give you marriage or burial certificates. I have facilities for both.* Is this the lady?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, I must see the lady," he said, and bowed us out.

Next week I called alone. He was again beclouded in smoke.

"Well, Sir," he began, "you have not brought the lady?"

"No; I have not."

"I cannot tell you anything without I see her."

"You told me you could attend to any case; in the far West, for instance."

"But I must know the person and her peculiarities."

"I want to know just what you could do in a certain case. Suppose it to be this——"

[Here an imaginary case was put.]

"Well, that is serious, but I have had lots of them. I can do the worst safely. If the first means fail I must go to the extreme."

"Dare you use instruments, and is it safe?"

"I do nothing but what is safe. I can do more than all these humbugs that pretend and yet cheat."

"But, in case of the child's death, who is responsible in the eye of the law if a discovery is made?"

"Don't worry about that, my dear Sir. I will take care of the *result*. A newspaper bundle, a basket, a pail, a resort to the sewer or the river at night. Who is the wiser?"

"But, Doctor, if the mother dies?"

"If that should happen, of course you would stand the expense. *But you need never fear. The lady can be disposed of without trouble. I can get marriage or burial certificates without trouble. You know Madame Restell and all the others. I have the same facilities they have.* We can do the thing up handsomely, and I can save you lots of expense. All these other fellows are humbugs. But, why did you not bring the lady here?" he asked with an evident suspicion of the visitor, and then turning the key in the lock and leaning his ponderous form against the door, he seemed to forbid our egress from the place.

"You seem to hang off," he continued, "What do you mean?"

"I don't bring you a case, I ask what would you do under the circumstances I have named."

"You are a —— sneak and a liar!" he exclaimed, with flashing eyes and an excited manner. "You are a —— spy. I will split your head for you, you—you —— —— ——!"

The piano, or table, stood between me and the only means of exit, which his bulky form covered. The blinds, too, seemed to be fastened. He was a muscular man, at least three times the weight of myself, and appeared wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement.

"Let me out, Sir," I exclaimed.

"You ——, I'll kill you ——, (advancing.) I'll give you all you want; you spy, you devil, you villain!"

Matters seemed desperate. I had not expected such a denouement. But I felt that there was but one thing to do—either to be conquered or to conquer, and leave the house I must or else suffer violence at his hands.

Perceiving his desperation, I was at once upon my guard. A sudden movement of his hand to his breast pocket startled me into the belief that he was about to draw forth a deadly weapon, and possibly take my life, as he had threatened. In an instant I drew a revolver, the sight of which intimidated him, and in his moment of terror and confusion I escaped.

"I will have you arrested," he screamed, as I slammed the door shut and hurried to the street. As I passed through the hallway I saw the same girl who left the parlor when I made my first visit to the house. She was standing on the stairs, and *it was the same face I saw afterward at the Morgue. I positively identify the features of the dead woman as those of the blonde beauty before described*, and will testify to the fact, if called upon to do so, before a legal tribunal.

AUGUSTUS ST. CLAIR.

What a Sister Says of Ruth Billings—A Terrible Suspicion—Some New Facts.

The unravelling of the mystery of the crime seems only just to have begun. Another sister of the murdered girl has been discovered, living quietly in Brooklyn, and totally ignorant of the fact that RUTH BILLINGS had left her home, or even that she had been betrayed. This sister is Mrs. ELIZA A. HAYES, a milliner by profession, and an attractive and refined lady. The BILLINGS family, it seems, have a home in Boston and a country-seat at North Bucksport, Me., where they reside in Summer. There are five sisters and six brothers. RUTH, although twenty, is called the "little sister," and has always been the pet and idol of her friends. She was pretty and fascinating, but ever modest and quiet in mien, and filled with a warm home-love and a dislike of vanity in dress and manners. The photograph in the possession of Mrs. HAYES coincides closely with the written portraits of the murdered girl which have been published. She appears young and fair, with abundant blonde hair in neat, glossy braids, and light blue eyes, which look out from the picture with the clearness and depth of girlish purity. The features are not classical, but have a peculiarly pleasing contour, with lips that are delicately curved, yet with a ripe fullness and a figure that has all the grace of a fresh womanhood. In talking over the picture Mrs. HAYES repeatedly said, with the earnestness of a frightened love, that "it could not be she, (the murdered girl,) for she had always seemed too pure and good." But added, with a woman's blush, "You cannot tell. The best of women have been led astray. Yet I cannot fancy it—cannot think it—that she should meet with such a fate!"

Mrs. HAYES has not seen RUTH in a year, the last time being on returning from Europe, when she found all the family at the home in Linden-place, Boston. Our reporter was shown the picture of the other sister mentioned—SUSIE, alias ABBIE, SANDERS, *née* BILLINGS. It is singularly like the description of the woman who checked the trunk containing the putrifying corpse. She has dark hair faintly thread ed by gray; eyes rather darker than those of her sister, with an expression of cool nerve and decision. Her features are not so handsome as those of her sisters, and have a look of brooding trouble that is in strong contrast with the shadowless face of RUTH. If this is the woman who is the accomplice of the abortionist, she has succeeded in carrying out a well-planned design so coolly that even the sister, Mrs. HAYES, thinks her still at the homestead in Maine. She has telegraphed to the father, Mr. JACOB BILLINGS, and an answer will undoubtedly confirm the strong clues that have been discovered.

Mrs. KELLY, who keeps the house of ill-fame at the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets, tells in full the story of a RUTH and ABBIE BILLINGS, who came to her house a few weeks ago and engaged rooms. From the appearance of the strange ladies, she knew that they were certainly not common women, and she fancied that they were actresses. After taking their rooms it was noticed that they never left them, and that they avoided all acquaintance with the other inmates of the house. This excited suspicion, and Mrs. KELLY determined to know something more of her mysterious lodgers. She paid them a visit, and by an insinuating sympathy succeded at last in gaining their confidence. The younger woman, whom Mrs. KELLY recognizes as the one whose bloated remains now lie at the Morgue, was in an advanced stage of pregnancy. A man, representing himself as a Deputy Sheriff, named FOLY, made repeated calls on the ladies, until they left the house, probably to go to another place provided by Dr. ROSENZWEIG. Was not the Deputy Sheriff, FOLY, Dr. ROSENZWEIG? No such man as FOLY is known in the Sheriff's Department. Mrs. KELLY was told by the strange woman that another sister was living in Brooklyn from whose knowledge they wished to keep their presence in the City. She was a milliner, and her name was HAYES. The coincidence in the knowledge gained thus far in this direction is remarkable and certainly is not to be despised.

An Important Item of Evidence.

Late last night, the servant of ROSENZWEIG, JANE THOMPSON, spoke to what may prove good purpose in a conversation with Warden BRENNAN, to whom she said that she had determined to tell everything she knew. With this preface, she again declared that she knew nothing whatever of the corpse in the trunk, that no one had died in the house within the past few days, and that she did not know of the trunk being in the house. She then made the important admission that on the 7th of June, a young woman died in the house just after her confinement, and was buried under the name of MARY CARROLL, which was not her true name. The certificate gave dropsy as the cause of death, but the servant knew nothing as to what was the real cause. THOMAS CAREY, undertaker, No. 401 Third-avenue, had buried the woman, and after the funeral the servant and Mrs. ROSENZWEIG had taken the child, which, of course, had been born alive, to the Sisters of Charity at the Foundling Hospital and left it there. Inspector WALLING was determined to get at the whole truth of this matter as it is apparent only a part has been told.

Another Victim of the Abortionists—They Attempt to Relieve Themselves of a Dying Patient—A Mysterious Case in Brooklyn.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Sergt. EASTON, of the First Brooklyn Police Precinct, was surprised to see a carriage drive up to the Station-house door containing three passengers; the first to dismount was Dr. PERRY, of No. 51 Bleecker-street, New-York, accompanied by the no less noted Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, of Eighth-street, New-York. The third occupant proved to be a lady who gave her name as EMILY A. POST, of Plainfield, N. J., and the reason assigned for the unexpected visit was that Miss POST had been suddenly taken sick. Deeming the circumstance a little suspicious, the Sergeant had the doctor and the madame detained, while a policeman was immediately sent with the sick woman to the hospital. The Sergeant instructed the policeman to inquire of the doctors whether any attempt had been made at abortion, and in about an hour he returned with the information that no attempt had been made. On the receipt of this news, the doctor and the madame were discharged. A few hours after arriving in the hospital, the unfortunate woman was delivered of a dead child. For a time she refused to answer all questions put to her concerning her friends or her home, but last night, it having become apparent that she could not live, she made the following statement to Coroner JONES:

I belong to Summerville, N. J.; my parents live there; about a year ago I became acquainted with a married man in the town of Plainfield, but I did not know at that time that he was married. After being acquainted with him for three months he effected my ruin under promise of marriage. Some time after I was taken to a house in Bleecker-street, New-York, near Broadway, kept by Mme. VAN BUSKIRK and Dr. PERRY, where I resided several weeks. They gave me some medicine, but I cannot tell what it was; it looked like brandy, but did not taste like it. This I continued to take until last Sunday, when Mme. VAN BUSKIRK told me that I was all right. At night, however, they made an examination and performed some operation, but I cannot tell what it was. On Monday they came and told me that I must leave, and on my replying that I was unable to do so, they procured a carriage and dragged me into it from my bed. They then drove me over to Brooklyn and left me at the First Precinct Station-house, whence I was sent to the hospital.

The doctors found that the child must have died four hours before its birth, and that a liquid had been injected to decompose it. All the circumstances went to prove that an abortion had been attempted, and the chances are that the woman will not recover. Warrants have, therefore, been issued for the arrest of Dr. PERRY and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. A. SWORI, one of the complainants in the proceedings instituted against FORD C. BARKSDALE, former editor of *Our Society*, for passing forged checks, writes to the TIMES stating that he was misunderstood in his action during the investigation before Judge COX. He asserts he did not want to withdraw the charge "for a money consideration greater than the amount claimed;" that he was anxious to appear as a witness in the case, but would have taken the amount on the face of the check, as it appeared to be the only way by which he could recover his money.

M. Le Baron ALBERT DE GAVRES, of Paris, a French *litterateur* and dramatist of some reputation, is at present in this City. He brings with him a drama entitled "Bianca Duchesse de Montalba," for the purpose of offering it to one of our local managers. The drama was written before the siege of Paris, and, it is said, was about to be presented at the *Porte St. Martin*, when the advance of the Prussians closed the doors of the theatres. The Baron, being somewhat of a collector in curiosities of art and literature, brings with him a unique collection of extraordinary prints produced during the reign of the Commune, which have excited a good deal of attention in the art circles of New-York.

A native of the Emerald Isle was noticed, yesterday afternoon, standing at the grating which protects the Metropolitan Hotel kitchen in Crosby-street. After a careful survey of the premises and the operations of the domestics, the Hibernian became irate, and blurted out his indignation against the proprietors with "Purty Dimicrats, yees are, imploying a lot of nagurs and Dutchmen."

The Seventh Ward Cardozo Club must immediately withdraw from the Democratic Party if it is true to the spirit of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Club last evening. It was resolved to "support the Democratic Party under its present leaders, notwithstanding all partisan attacks, so long as it benefitted the City and country."

DANIEL BON was committed by Judge COX yesterday on a charge of stabbing WILLIAM FELLICE, of No. 443 West Thirty-second-street. CHARLES RILEY and JOHN WILLIAMS were also held for breaking into the residence of FRANK BELLS, No. 30 East Twenty-first-street.

An unknown man was found floating in the North River, at Pier No. 39, yesterday morning. He was about five feet six inches high, with light hair and moustache. He had on dark trousers, a white shirt, and white cotton socks. The body is now at the Morgue.

VALENTINE CONNOLLY, aged fifty-three years, residing in Twenty-third-street, while at work yesterday afternoon at the corner of Twelfth-street and Seventh-avenue, was sunstruck, and died in a few moments afterward. The body was conveyed to the Morgue.

The First Ward German Ladies' Aid Association gave a festival at the Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, yesterday, which was largely patronized by residents of the lower part of the City. The proceeds go to the German Hospital Fund.

The German journeymen varnishers had a holiday yesterday, the occasion being their fifth annual target shooting, at the Bellevue Garden, followed by a Summer night's festival in the evening. Several valuable prizes were awarded.

The first annual reunion of the Sunday-school teachers of St. Matthew's Church, in Broome-street, and of St. Mark's Church, in Sixth-street—both South German Churches—will be held at Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, today. The festival will commence at 2 P. M.

In the account of the meeting of the German Democratic General Committee, published in the TIMES of yesterday, the name of the gentleman delivering the address should have been Mr. JOHN LANDERMAN instead of Mr. LANTES.

A post mortem examination yesterday on the body of Officer JOHN HAMI, who was supposed to have died of inflammation of the brain, disclosed the fact that his death was caused by congestion of the brain and delirium tremens.

The members of Battery K, of the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. HEUBNER, yesterday had a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the jury failed to agree in the case of EDMUND FARRELL, charged with an aggravated assault on Mrs. SARAH KELLY. An intimation that want of political power was the reason why the prisoner was not released, was made by his counsel, but Recorder HACKETT indignantly repelled the assertion.

The Col. Warren Workingmen's Association held their regular meeting last evening, at which arrangements were made for holding a public meeting on the 7th of September, at Cosmopolitan Hall.

ANN WEBER, who was sentenced by Justice VOORHEES on Monday to six months' imprisonment as a vagrant, was brought before Judge TROY yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged.

At a post-mortem examination, yesterday, in the case of AGNES REILLY, Dr. J. BLACK found that death was caused by disease superinduced by intemperance.

The body of MICHAEL DALY, who has been missing since Sunday last, was found in the East River yesterday. It is supposed that he was accidentally drowned.

Mr. VAN ARSDALE, a man of seventy Winters, died suddenly at his residence, No. 318 West Eighteenth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, without medical attendance.

HENRY WILSON, aged eighteen years, was committed yesterday for having assaulted CHAS. BROWN, of No. 6 Hamilton-street, with a slung-shot.

The Liederkranz Society will give its second Summer-night's festival of the season, at the Lion Park to-morrow, and, judging from the arrangements, it will be a delightful affair.

Senator WILLIAM M. STEWART, of Nevada; Gen. VICKERS, of the United States Army, and Gen. W. T. COLLINS, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. W. D. FARRAND, Ex-United States Consul at Lima, Peru; Gen. G. K. LEET, of Washington, and Hon. J. E. DE HAVEN, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. H. H. WELLS, of Virginia; Ex-Gov. JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Arizona, and Hon. JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue.

MARY POWERS was committed by Judge DOWLING yesterday for having robbed JACOB KOOPER, from Louisville, Ky., of $154.

An alarm of fire was given last night in the St. Nicholas Hotel, but resulted in slight damage.

The old square lamps in the City Hall Park are being replaced by the new globular ones.

Gen. GEO. W. CASS, of Pittsburg; Hon. B. E. SMITH, of Ohio, and Hon. J. N. RISDON, of San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Christie Social (German) Citizens' Club will have a picnic and target-shooting festival at the Bellevue Garden today.

Mr. GARCIA, Argentine Minister to Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. E. S. GREELEY, of New-Haven, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. S. E. MARVIN, of Albany, and Capt. MUIRHOUSE, of the steamer *City of Paris*, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge BRADGLEY, of San Francisco, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. R. B. MARCEY, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House.

BROOKLYN.

EDWIN BROOM, a conductor on the City Railroad, was before Justice WALSH, yesterday, charged by CHAS. DENNISON with having assaulted him while riding on one of the street-cars. The plaintiff, it appears, offered the conductor a mutilated piece of currency, and afterward a $5 bill, which the conductor refused to take. DENNISON said he had no change, whereupon the conductor pushed him off the car. The Justice presented the conductor with the alternative of paying $50, or going for four months to jail.

The city water-pipe on Nostrand-avenue, near Quincy-street, burst about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and flooded the vicinity very thoroughly before the accident was discovered. The water supply had to be turned off from the entire city before it could be repaired.

ELLEN FORSYTH, aged thirty-three years, residing at No. 58 Summit-street, while in a state of intoxication yesterday morning, went to bed and was suffocated by lying with her face downward. An inquest was held by Coroner WHITEHILL.

On Monday night, one of the centrifugal machines in the Long Island Sugar Refinery, in the Eastern District, burst and killed one ANTHONY WALTER, of No. 253 First street, and severely wounded HENRY FEIDLER. Both were at work there.

PHILIP GUNTER, a German, residing on Twenty-first-street, while in a state of intoxication on Monday night threw his trousers out of the window. In one of the pockets there was $75, and before he became conscious some one had run away with this.

All the public schools in Brooklyn will be opened on Monday next. They have now been closed for nearly seven weeks. At the termination of the last term there were 37,000 names on the roll of attendance.

LOUISA HAMMERSTEIN charged her husband, before Justice EAMES, yesterday, with beating her and attempting to take her life. The accused denied the charge, and gave $1,000 bail to answer on Friday.

The residence of JOHN HANLY, at No. 84 Dean-street, was set on fire, yesterday morning, by a child dropping a lighted match among some clothing. The damage is estimated at $200.

On Flushing-avenue, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, HUGH MCGEE, in a quarrel with THOMAS FOLEY, was stabbed in both arms. FOLEY was arrested.

A boy named WILLIAM GUILD, residing on Franklin-avenue, fell from a tree yesterday morning, and fractured his skull. He died about two hours after the accident.

LONG ISLAND.

Within a few days a number of cows have had their tails cut off by men who wish to be revenged on their owners. JACOB LANG was yesterday arrested charged with injuring an ox belonging to SAMUEL FLEET.

A servant-girl at Cutchogue, in the family of a Mr. RICE, who has been in the habit of pouring kerosene on the wood in lighting the fire, on Sunday set the floor on fire and very nearly burnt the house down.

Recorder PARCELS, yesterday, fined Mr. CARLL, a Flushing marketman, $20 for running over a child on Monday.

STATEN ISLAND.

JAMES O'KEITH was arrested by the United States Marshal, yesterday, for carrying on the retail liquor business in Stapleton without paying the special tax. He was held by United States Commissioner WINSLOW in $1,000 bail to answer on Friday.

The Police Commissioners have appointed a special policeman to protect the property of the citizens of New-Brighton from thieves. His salary is to be paid by the citizens of that village.

The annual regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club, which will come off on the 1st of September, will be for a silver cup presented by the citizens of Stapleton.

The Saloon Men's Protective Union (colored) of New York, held their annual picnic yesterday at Meyer's Grove.

The Fair of the Agricultural Society of Richmond County commences on the 13th of September.

The Sanitary Committee of the village of Edgewater are at work, cleaning the streets and gutters to guard against an epidemic.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is understood that about thirty members of the Third Regiment National Guard have received orders to report for duty, in uniform, at White Plains Jail, on Friday next, on the occasion of the execution of BUCKOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer.

Police-Justice CURRY, of Peekskill, has commenced a suit, in behalf of the village, against IRVING D. SMITH, proprietor of the Whitney House, for violating the license law.

The ladies of the Reform Church of Cortlandtown propose holding their annual fair today on the grounds adjoining the church.

The Huguenot Fire Engine Company, of New-Rochelle, went on a picnic to Davenport's Neck yesterday.

The billiard and liquor saloon of Mr. G. KAIP, at Mount Vernon, was robbed of stock to the value of $50 on Monday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Mr. LEONARD SCHELLING, who was drowned at Sandy Hook while sailing with a party of Bethlehem, Penn., excursionists on Thursday last, was recovered yesterday. A reward of $500 had been offered for the body.

ANDREW NESBITT, a resident of Liberty Corners, Essex County, N. J., complained at the Newark Police Station yesterday that he had been robbed of $129 by ANDREW COYLE and JAMES BURRELL. They were arrested and committed for trial.

CHAS. DAWDELL and JAS. DONNELLY have been arrested in Newark for robbing the Stephens and Condict Transportation Company of $200 worth of iron. The property was recovered yesterday from the junk-shop of MARTIN LEACH, in Newark.

The body of the boy drowned in the Hackensack River has been identified as that of ROBERT VAN HOSEN, who left his father's house in East Newark more than two weeks ago.

The $50,000 originally raised for the Methodist Seminary at Hacketstown has been expended, and $90,000 is still required. Of this, however, $43,500 has been subscribed.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Surgeon Frank L. Dubois has been ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Surgeon Joseph S. Knight has been detached from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Saranac*.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	Aug. 30	New-York	London.
Minnesota	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Franklin	Sept. 2	New-York	Stettin.
HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Aug. 31	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:50 P. M. ....For South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:45 P. M....For German States, via Bremen, by the *New-York*, at 12 M....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Miss Spicer, R. M. Demere, R. Wilkins, Mr. Barratt, J. G. Allen, Mrs. Clair, Mrs. G. Haskell, Mr. Kenyon, wife and child, Miss Mary McMahon, R. P. Demere, Capt. McMahon, Mr. Colcocks, W. T. Kirk, W. H. Cumming, H. A. Blue.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Galveston.—Dr. J. S. Cole, R. R. Stoddard, wife and child, E. A. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and child, Mrs. Sulmer, Jos. Astugan, Capt. W. G. Gorham. *From Key West*—Amos Grinnell, Henry Brooding, H. Colwell, John Irvin, Thos. Dougherty.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Mrs. Carrigan and daughter, F. W. Cornwell, R. C. Kennedy, Robt. J. Lowden, Thos. Canavan, Thos. H. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:24 | Sun sets.....6:36 | Moon sets....7:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:35 | Gov. Island..8:24 | Hell Gate.....9:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston; Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, &c., Kunhart & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships Young America, Cumming, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Screamer, Hall, Savannah, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Vidar, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Elsinore, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Atlantic, (Ger.,) Wender, Elsinore, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Annie R. Storer, Adams, Cette, (France,) Miller & Houghton; Camelle, (Br.,) Fickett, Gibraltar for orders, James Henry; Queen, (Br.,) Center, St. Thomas and a market, Fred. Merkle; Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Chas. A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R.

Schrs. Francis Satterly, Stetson, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Broadfield, Britt, Boston, Jed, Frye & Co.; Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, Ferguson & Wood; T. J. Owens, Selleck, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; V. Barkalew, Holmes, Stamford; Arcturus, Knudsen, Utilla and a market; Snow Squall, Norton, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Equal, Titus, Boston, Rackett & Bro.; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Amelia Augusta, Wood, Hartford, Rackett & Bro.

Canal-boat John Dursten, Grady, Philadelphia, Easton & McMahon.

Barge A. D. Cook, Parker, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Aug. 22, and Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 26, lat. 28 24, lon. 79 51, picked up a boat containing Francis Munte, first Mate; Minard Simmons, second mate, and Louis Schlader, seaman, belonging to the bark Linda, of Philadelphia, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans, which foundered in a hurricane on the 25th, in lat. 25 34, lon. 79 32; the boat, containing Capt. Smith, the steward and 4 seamen, left the bark and was in company with the boat containing the mate until dark on the night of the 25th, when they got separated; both boats were to steer N. W. for the Florida Coast; after taking on board the mate's boat and crew, searched about in different directions for the boat containing Capt. Smith and crew; same day, lat 28 25, lon. 79 45, spoke brig Delphine, (Aust.,) with loss of maintopmast and yards, and square sails blown away from the yards forward in the hurricane of the 25th; was from Coast of Africa for New-Orleans; 27th, lat. 32 45, lon. 78 35, passed a steamer standing S. W., showing C. H. Mallory's signal, and a steamer steering S. W., supposed the Missouri, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Webb.

Ship Doctor Barth, (N. G.,) Breckwoldt, Hamburg 36 ds., with mdse. and 96 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light S. W. winds and fogs the entire passage; has been 14 ds. W. of the Banks; had one death on the passage.

Ship Straithblane, (of Glasgow,) Poe, Calcutta May 7, and Sand's Head 10th, with mdse. to J. D. Wood. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and was becalmed 4 ds.; passed Cape of Good Hope July 7, St. Helena 21st, and crossed the equator 29th, in lon. 24.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres July 6, with hides, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage; no date, lat. 22 S., lon. 40, spoke ship Swallow, hence for San Francisco. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Norma, (of St John, N. B.,) Gilmore, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti & Co.—vessel to George E. Cook. Passed Gibraltar July 16; came the middle passage and made the first half of the voyage in 15 ds., with steady easterly winds; since had light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Ingelbrethsen, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds and fogs to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Baltimore,) Nelson, Rio Janiero 43 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig Chas. A. Heard, (Dan.,) Neville, Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Geo. A. Philips & Collins. Aug. 27, 20 miles E. of Sandy Hook, had a gale from south-west lasting 10 hours, and was obliged to stand off shore.

Brig Helen G. Rich, (of Harrington,) Strout, Malaga 46 ds., with mdse. to A. Abbott—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; passed Gibraltar July 17.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Godfrey, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Reed, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, Low, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Forest City, Snow, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Water Witch, Peterson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. John Randolph, Allen, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. John Crockford, Dickens, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Patrick, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Adeline Hammond, Townsend, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Snow, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Kelley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harper, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sam. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. H. M. Howes, Howes, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisha Baker, Jerome, Seal Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanaldale, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. L. Westcott, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. M. Brown, Harris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Gurney, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hazleton, Cummings, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. L. Holstrom, Kelly, Seal Island, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Martha P. Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Tillotson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. A. Sawyer, Norwood, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Gem, Doane, Little Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia J. Ireland, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. F. L. Howell, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evergreen, Richards, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr. Wm. B. Darling, Baxter, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, Holt, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Ida Derring, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mediator, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Benefactor, Lowell, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. T. A. Abell, Fowler, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Torrid Zone, Lee, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Snow Bird, Givens, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. Trenton, Sharp, Rondout, for Bristol.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. C. Terry, King, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Colman, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Howard, Providence.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buel, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Richmond, Gupill, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Knapp, Newport.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Norwich.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Boston, Fisher, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Westport.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Virginia, Todd, Maryland.

United States schr. Guthrie, Wright, Norfolk.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. E., haze off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Arr. ship City of Boston, Newcastle; barks Sea View, Greenock; Scotland, Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29.—Arr. steam-ship Maryland, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 29.—Arr. Swedish bark Mina, from Rio, for orders.

Arr. this P. M., ship Hastings, from London; barks Edwin, from Mandondi, Greece, and Annie Torrey, from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—Cld. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 29.—Arr. brigs Star, of Salem, Cook, for Boston; Reporter, Baltimore, for do.; whaling schr. Arizona, of and for Provincetown, from Hatteras Ground, 7 months out, with 70 bbls. black-fish oil, reports: On Hatteras Ground, 18th inst., spoke schr. Antarctic, of Provincetown, with 200 bbls. sperm oil, taken this season, 260 bbls. sperm and 70 bbls. black-fish oil, all told; on the 19th, schr. Gracie M. Parker, of Provincetown, with 41 bbls. sperm and 260 bbls. black-fish oil; on the 1st inst., schr. Addie M. Dyer, of Provincetown, with 20 bbls. sperm and 250 bbls. black-fish oil.

The brig Charlotte, at the Port, reports: On the 19th inst., lat. 30, lon. 73, saw whaling schr. Montezuma, of Provincetown, dismasted; had jurymasts rigged and was steering N. It was blowing too hard at the time to have any communication with her.

Also arr. schr. J. H. Huddell, Jr., Georgetown, D. C., for Weymouth; Wm. G. R. Mowry, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke; Jessie Hart 2d, Alexandria, for Boston; Col. Eddy, Elizabethport, for Portland; Sarah Clark, do., for Lynn; Maud Webster, New-York, for Bangor; Helen M. Waite, New-York, for Boston; J. K. Manning, Philadelphia, for do.; Carrie Heyer, Thomaston, for Philadelphia.

Quarantine Notice.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 29, 1871.

Pilots and masters of vessels are hereby notified that, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., all vessels from that port will, until further notice, be boarded and examined from the steam-ship Illinois, in the Lower Bay.

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Health Officer Port of New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Kate Church, of and for New-London, from New-York, struck on a reef off Ravenswood, L. I., the night of the 28th inst., filled and sunk, her topmast only being out of water. It is thought she could be raised quite easily.

The brig J. Coffill, (Br.,) Coffill, from St. John, P. R., is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co.—not as before.

Arr. 28th, schr. Cora Etta, Capt. H. J. Sleeper—is consigned to Messrs. H. P. Brown & Co.—cargo to L. Brandier & Co., consisting of cedar and fustic; not as before reported.

Spoken.

Aug. 26, off Nantucket, by pilot-boat Hope No. 1, ship Neptune, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Philadelphia; and bark Christel, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore.

Aug. 26, lat. 33 37, lon. 67 40, brig Ambrose Light, hence for Cuba.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Main, Capt. Oterndorp, from New-York Aug. 19, touched at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen.

The Inman steam-ship City of London, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Aug. 19, touched at Queenstown at 7 A. M. today and proceeded for Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Basse, from Baltimore, Aug. 16, touched at Southampton yesterday, en route to Bremen.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Aug. 19, touched at Queenstown today, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, Capt. Murray, from New-York Aug. 19, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York Aug 16, touched at Mobile today, and proceeded for Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE
STERLING SILVER-WARE,
MADE FOR THEIR FALL TRADE. NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PASSPORTS FURNISHED WITHOUT CHARGE.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF
MANSARD ROOFING.
The attention of architects, builders, and property-owners is called to our new Patent Fire-Proof Mansard Roofing. Samples may be seen at our office, and also on the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Broadway and Liberty-st., and the Turner Building, corner Nassau, Cedar and Pine sts., where it is now being put up. We confidently recommend it as possessing very great advantages over any and every kind in use.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
Office Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., NEW-YORK.

SUPERIOR
GASOLINE
PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BEST GAS-MACHINES NOW IN USE.
WICKES BROTHERS,
No. 120 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.
ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 232 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.